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U.S. SINCERITY ON ARMS LIMITATIONS QUESTIONED

LD160030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] Lately, the number of positive statements on the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, SALT II, has been increasing diffidently but nonetheless steadily in the United States. In the Senate, at various press conferences, in newspaper articles as well as in speeches made by presidential candidates, voices can be heard speaking in favor of ratifying this treaty. This or that American representative follows the other in underlining America's lasting interest in the realization of SALT II. In the context of the rest of American policy, unequivocally aimed at renewing the cold war, such statements have provoked a considerable dilemma and, indeed, they are causing confusion, and this is probably their chief intent.

The fact is that there is nothing to indicate that official American policy intends to return to the practice of international understanding, cooperation and relaxation. To see, therefore, in these positive declarations about the SALT II treaty something more than a sham propagandist maneuver would be naive and shortsighted. It is sufficient to consider the simple fact that the practical policy of the United States has been calculated during past months to circumvent the provisions of the SALT II treaty, to compensate for the limitation which the treaty has imposed, or, to put it briefly, effectively annul the treaty.

Hypocritical worries about its ratification cost American leaders nothing. Thus, above all the spirit of the treaty on the limitation of strategic, offensive weapons lies in recognition of the necessity not to strive to achieve superiority but to achieve a balance at a continuously lower level of armament. During the signing ceremony in Vienna, Carter himself observed that both countries are sufficiently strong to destroy each other but that none can win. The fact is, of course, that the entire activity of Carter and his administration, following the signing of the treaty, was and is directed at upsetting the balance of power and at gaining superiority.

The decision of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on the annual increase in arms expenditures, on the modernization of military equipment of all kind, on increasing the offensive capability of the pact, are distant proof of this. SALT II sets strict limits on the number of strategic missiles, that is, those launched from U.S. territory capable of striking targets in the Soviet Union or vice versa. The decision to deploy new American nuclear missiles in West Europe violates this provision unilaterally because, although it involves medium-range missiles, American missiles can nonetheless strike targets by themselves in the Soviet Union from West Europe. These missiles therefore fulfill a strategic purpose.

This is effectively done also through the transfer of many naval units equipped with such missiles to the area of the Persian Gulf under the pretext of events in Iran and Afghanistan.

An equally striking violation of the SALT II treaty is the decision of President Carter on the realization of the MX project, that is, an extensive system of underground tunnels through which missiles of a new, four-fold more effective type than the present American ballistic Minuteman missiles, will be transported to various launching silos. What does it matter that the fourth item of the fourth article limits 70 percent the building of underground launching facilities? What does it matter that an article of the first protocol to the treaty obliges both sides not to develop mobile launching systems?

What does it matter that nine other articles of the treaty prohibit measures that would hamper in any way the control of the number and deployment of ballistic missiles possessed by the other side?

The construction of the Boeing 747-type cargo aircraft into a bomber, capable of carrying up to 80 missiles of the kind that have a flat trajectory flight, is a violation of a whole number of SALT II articles. It concerns, for instance, the first item of the fifth article limiting the number of such aircraft, or the second item of article eight on the obligation not reconstruct aircraft to enable them to fulfill the tasks of a strategic bomber.

The accelerated preparations of the new American laser weapon systems, destined to destroy satellites, the American boycott of talks on restriction of the international arms trade, on demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, like the actions of Washington against cooperation with the Soviet Union and against consultations on military issues all this, too, runs counter to the SALT II treaty and other documents signed in Vienna last June by the highest representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The declared interest of American politicians in the ratification of the SALT II treaty is therefore not very convincing. It smells too much of hypocrisy and self-righteousness. It is designed to obliterate the negative impression of the current orientation of the American administration on the policy of strength, accommodate pressure from America's own allies and deceive public opinion. Unless it is accompanied by a return to the policy of detente, this alleged interest will not exceed the framework of empty demagogy and pretence.

INTERPRESS COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP IN FAR EAST

LD141350 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 March, PAP--132,000 U.S. men and officers to whom the recently announced Carter doctrine has entrusted the mission of reviving the old "aircraft carrier diplomacy" are stationed in the U.S. bases in the Far East, the region defined as "the arc of instability". Strategic, political and economic aspects continue to determine the situation which Carter administration, being under strong pressures of the military industrial complex, makes attempts at consolidating and strengthening its military positions in this part of the Asian continent and at taking control over the developments in individual countries, wrote the INTERPRESS commentator Maciej Gniewosz.

The recently binding variant of the U.S. policy towards Asian security has put a special stress on the breaking of the conceptions which were glorified immediately after the Vietnam War and in result of which the U.S. intended to reduce its military involvement in the Far East and the Pacific region. According to the newly formulated U.S. stance on that region, now the Pentagon intends to have Japan, South Korea, the Philippines and trust territories of the Pacific islands tightened closer to its combat chariot and to use the bases there to a much greater degree than so as a stepping-stone for the implementation of its aggressive actions.

The U.S. military attaches ever greater attention to the bases in Japan which they would like to make a pillar of the U.S. strategy in Asia. And this meets with approval of many representatives of the Japanese ruling party and industrial and financial complex that speak with nostalgia about their strong military position in the Far East in the past.

South Korea--an old U.S. favourite--is now playing again a growing role in the plans of the Pentagon about the Far East. It should be expected that the U.S. military potential in South Korea will be considerably reinforced in result of the Carter doctrine.

From the point of view of U.S. interests, the Philippines can play an important role in the formation of a new balance of forces in the Far East.

In order to demonstrate their possibilities in the Far East, the Pentagon strategists plan a further and considerable enlargement of the existing bases as an appropriate hinterland and origins of new political and military blocs that have been recently established by the U.S., writes the INTERPRESS commentator in conclusion.

INTERPRESS VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF MADRID MEETING ON DETENTE

LD141853 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 March, PAP--In a commentary on the detente dialogue in Europe, the Polish INTERPRESS agency said this inter alia: The word "Madrid" is being mentioned increasingly frequently in the European political and diplomatic discussions. The meeting of representatives of the states-signatories to the Helsinki Final Act is to be held in the Spanish capital this fall.

The complications that emerged in the international situation in the past few years questioned, at least in the feeling of some circles, the meaning and purposefulness of the Madrid meeting. Although the preparations are going on normally in all states, nevertheless some tendencies to postpone the fixed-date of the meeting to some "more favourable moment" that has not been specified so far have cropped up. The conceptions of drawing up the agenda of the debates so as to doom the entire discussions to vapid disputes and eventually to a failure have also appeared.

However, such a destructive approach has been typical of the cold-war and anti-detente circles, exactly those that led to the deterioration of the political atmosphere in Europe by making the NATO rocket decisions last December.

On the other hand, peaceful forces, especially socialist states, have invariably been setting big store by the debates in Madrid. In his well-known interview granted for PRAVDA in January, Leonid Brezhnev mentioned the Madrid meeting in the first place, discussing the possiblities for taking genuine steps to consolidate peace and the development of co-operation in Europe even in the coming future. Delivering a speech during the 8th PUWP Congress, Edward Gierek, the Polish party leader spoke about the expectations full of hopes that Poland sets to that conference.

Two extensive sets of questions are to be discussed in the Spanish capital. The first of them concerns this: What can be done to further implement the Helsinki Final Act, to consolidate European security and to develop co-operation in Europe.

The second set of tasks is connected with the need, increasingly growing in the past few years, for linking the current of detente negotiations with problems of military detente that were treated only marginally by the Helsinki Final [Act] as means for building up confidence (the exchange of observers for military manoeuvres, announcing major movements of armed forces in advance). What can serve this target is the proposal to examine in Madrid the issue of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, put forth by socialist countries. As is known Poland voiced her readiness to host such a conference.

ZHIVKOV CONCLUDES LIBYA VISIT, CONTINUES ON TO MALTA

Zhivkov Dinner Toast

AU191420 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 13 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 AU

[Report on toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, at an official dinner given in his honor on 12 March 1980 in Tripoli]

[Text] It is a particularly pleasant task for me, first, to express my sincere gratitude for the kind invitation to again visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and the gratitude of the comrades who are accompanying me, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated. I would like to thank you for the cordial hospitality you are according us and which manifested itself as early as at the very first moment we stepped on the soil of your beautiful and free country. I would like to express particular gratitude to the people of your capital--Tripoli--for the exceptionally cordial welcome they gave us on our arrival.

At this dinner tonight, in the friendly atmosphere that surrounds us, in an atmosphere of friendliness and mutual trust, the memories of the beautiful days we spent during our first visit to your country are becoming even more vivid. It is with true pleasure, Comrade al-Qadhdhafi, that I remember the talks we held with you both in Tripoli and in Sofia. Today we can ascertain with gratification that those meetings and talks of ours have strengthened the Bulgarian-Libyan friendship and consolidated our mutually advantageous cooperation, that those visits and talks are producing good results in all sectors of life. There is no doubt whatsoever that our present talks will confirm our common aspiration to consolidate and develop friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov further stressed that the Bulgarian people have deep respect for the Arab Libyan people and for their heroic struggle against colonialism and fascism, against imperialist oppression and exploitation and their struggle for freedom, independence and social progress.

In 1969 the Bulgarian people welcomed the victory of the 1 September Revolution in our country, Todor Zhivkov pointed out. We rejoice at the fact that the people of Libya have for over 10 years been confidently proceeding along the path mapped out by their glorious revolution and that under the vigorous leadership of Comrade Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi they are building their new, free and happy life.

We Bulgarians, who are very well aware of the price of freedom, we most sincerely aspire to relations of friendship and cooperation with every nation that has rejected imperialist oppression and has taken its own destinies in its hands. The cordial words which your Comrade al-Qadhdhafi addressed to the Bulgarian People's Republic, for which we are grateful to you once again, prove the fact that the striving to consolidate our friendship and cooperation is mutual and mutually advantageous as well.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov dwelt on the exceptionally great successes achieved by our people under the leadership of the BCP in 3 and 1/2 decades. These 3 and 1/2 decades of constant growth particularly distinguish themselves in connection with a forthcoming event of tremendous historical, political and cultural significance--namely the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of a Bulgarian state--which we are going to mark in 1981. Having known many periods of growth and decline, having been enslaved and oppressed in the past, our people, through the 9 September 1944 revolution, implemented the aspirations of dozens of generations. Being free at last they are now building their socialist present and future, Comrade Zhivkov stated.

The historical tasks which we have assumed can be implemented only under conditions of peace, mutual trust and cooperation among the peoples and states. International reaction has never hesitated to throw all kinds of accusations and slanders at the socialist countries and at the Bulgarian People's Republic. That is easy to see. At the same time, we must note that our enemies have difficulties in denying the active contribution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the consolidation of peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. Nevertheless, our people, like all peoples in the world, need peace. That is why we will struggle for the triumph of peace in the future as we did in the past. We will struggle against the attempts of the imperialists and of their supporters to exacerbate the international atmosphere and to provoke military tension, as well as to threaten and to "punish," Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out.

He further declared that recently the forces hostile to detente, disarmament and international cooperation, the forces hostile to the worldwide revolutionary process, to democracy and progress, have intensified their activities in various regions of the world. It is a well-known fact that for several years the United States and their NATO allies have been increasing their military budgets and have been producing and accumulating mass destruction weapons. In December 1979 the United States and NATO adopted a decision on the production and deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe--which represents a direct threat to the existing balance of forces, the balance of forces upon which European security is being built.

The U.S. and NATO attempts at gross interference into the domestic affairs of sovereign states continue. The events in Afghanistan, provoked by imperialism and reaction, were used by the United States and NATO as a pretext to cover the attack on the peoples' revolutionary upsurge which was prepared in advance some time ago in order to achieve their aspirations of long standing--namely to restore their lost positions and to force their hegemony upon the world.

We denounce and oppose that policy. Our principleminded foreign policy--which is the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the fraternal socialist countries--is a policy of strengthening and intensifying detente, peaceful coexistence, and of stopping the weapons race, a policy of support to the peoples struggling for freedom, national independence and social progress, a policy of friendship and cooperation with the peoples, our first party and state leader declared.

We consider the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of that country's legitimate government as a defense of the Afghan people's aspirations, as a defense of the interests of peace, security, cooperation and social progress, Comrade Zhivkov stated.

Progressive people are well aware of the fact that the events in Iran and Afghanistan were used by the imperialists and reactionaries for a perfidious purpose--namely to divert the world's attention from the crucially important problems of the Middle East and for the purpose of justifying the increased military presence of the United States in the Arabian Sea and in the Indian Ocean. Progressive people are also aware of the fact that the true goals of the United States and of their allies is to restore the military strategic, political and economic domination of the United States in the Middle East and to separate the Arab peoples from their most loyal friends--the Soviet Union and the countries belonging to the socialist community.

The Middle East is, in our opinion, one of the most alarming hotbeds of tension. It has become even more dangerous after the signing of the Camp David agreements.
[paragraph continues]

The Bulgarian People's Republic, together with all democratic and progressive forces in the Arab world, categorically rejects the separatist deals between Israel and Egypt, including the negotiations on the so-called "administrative autonomy" of Palestinians and on the so-called "normalization" of Egyptian-Israeli relations. Why is that? Because everyone is aware of the fact that those deals are directed against the interests of the Arab countries and peoples, because through those deals an attempt is made at artificially postponing and complicating the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. As a matter of fact, what lasting and just peace can be expected as long as Israel continues to occupy and colonize the illegally seized Arab territories? What peace can be expected as long as Israel disregards the legitimate and irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine? Such peace cannot exist and no decent man in this world could support such a "peace," Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed.

Todor Zhivkov expressed the firm conviction of the Bulgarian people and of the Bulgarian People's Republic that the cohesion and unity of action of the progressive Arab regimes and of all patriotic and democratic forces and their growing cooperation with the USSR and with the other countries belonging to the socialist community represent the decisive factor in the just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis in insuring the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right of establishing their own independent state. The Bulgarian People's Republic highly appreciates the firm stand and contribution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in supporting the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, in the struggle waged by the Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. It highly appreciates the Libyan contribution to the achievement of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East area.

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Bulgarian People's Republic have assigned to me the task of assuring you that our state and our people will continue in the future to make their constructive contribution to the success of the struggle waged by the Libyan people and by the other Arab peoples against any defeatist deals, against the perfidious plans and conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. The Bulgarian People's Republic will always be at the side of your peoples who are struggling for their national liberation, who are fighting against colonialism, neo-colonialism and apartheid and will always render their fraternal assistance and support to them.

The Bulgarian People's Republic has always supported and will continue to support the just and heroic struggle of the African peoples against imperialism, for national freedom and independence, as well as for social progress. With all our hearts we greet the victory of the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe. We wish the people of Zimbabwe success in building their free homeland, Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized.

Our first party and state leader closed his dinner toast by once again expressing the most sincere gratitude for the cordial welcome and hospitality, as well as for the kind words accorded to him. At the same time he expressed his conviction that the present meetings and talks will open up new opportunities for the further development of Bulgarian-Libyan cooperation--for the sake of peace, for the sake of our two peoples' most cherished aspirations, which are also the aspirations of all peoples throughout the world.

Signing of Cooperation Documents

AU142046 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Tripoli, March 14 (BTA special correspondents)--The official and friendly visit of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which he paid at the invitation of the leader of the September 1 Revolution in Libya, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, ended today.

During the four days of the visit the talks between Mr Zhivkov and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi were fruitful and opened up new vistas for the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation.

This morning Mr Zhivkov and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had an informal talk at the personal residence of the Libyan leader.

Then Bulgaro-Libyan documents were signed in their presence, Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Bulgarian Ministerial Council, and Mr 'Umar Durda, secretary of the General Popular Committee of the Economy, on the further development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The document provides for the training of specialists and cooperation in livestock husbandry, fruit and vegetable growing and agriculture. It also ratifies the agreement on the prospecting, survey and development of oil deposits on a concession basis. The protocol includes measures for increasing trade between the two countries and for the expansion of cooperation in power generation.

The first deputy-minister of national health, Professor Doctor Atanas Maleev, and the first under-secretary of the General Popular Committee on Health, Mr 'Abduh Hadi, signed an agreement on the setting up of a joint subcommittee for cooperation in the sphere of health care. Medical personnel with higher and secondary education from Libya will be trained and will improve their qualification in Bulgaria. The two countries every year will organize a week of Bulgaro-Libyan health cooperation. Besides this, the ministries concerned have agreed to cooperate in the international health organizations.

A contract for the setting up of a joint Bulgaro-Libyan company for road transport was also signed. It provides for the haulage of goods for Libyan farm projects, international transport to Libya's neighbouring countries and transit transafrican transport.

Today Mr Todor Zhivkov and the officials who accompany him took off for Malta.

Predeparture Statement in Tripoli

AU191018 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Text of statement by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to Libyan journalists on his departure from Tripoli airport on 14 March 1980]

[Text] Allow me once again to express my most sincere gratitude to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, for the kind invitation and for the opportunity given to me to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the second time.

The comrades accompanying me and I are delighted with the exceptionally cordial welcome we have received in your country and with the hospitality accorded us during these few days spent on the territory of the free and sunny Libyan country. This hospitality was accorded to us both by my friend Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and by the people of friendly Libya, as well as by the other leaders of your country. The talks we held have been very fruitful and constructive, as well as useful. The important documents we signed offer new opportunities for further intensifying the development of Bulgarian-Libyan relations and of Bulgarian-Libyan friendship and cooperation.

As for us, the Bulgarian People's Republic will do everything in its power to open up new opportunities for the future development of our friendly bilateral relations.

This is the second time that I have visited your country and I must say that my comrades and I can see and feel the great changes that have occurred in the period since our last visit. To put it more precisely, but also generally speaking, we can say that the present-day Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has truly become a building site. The people of Libya, under the leadership of Comrade al-Qadhdhafi, have accomplished tremendous work in building a new, free and democratic Libya.

There is no doubt at all that our visit and the talks we held in your country, as well as the documents we signed, everything we have achieved during this visit, will represent an essential contribution to the successful cooperation between our two countries.

I would like once again to greet the people of Libya on behalf of their friends--the Bulgarian people--and to wish them further successes in their work and struggle to build their splendid and sunny motherland.

Thank you!

Joint Communique on Visit

AU181435 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Mar 80 pp 1, 5 AU

[Text of joint communique on the visit of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on 11-14 March 1980]

[Text] At the official invitation of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic, paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 11-14 March 1980.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, was festively greeted by the leader of the 1 September Revolution and by the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which is a confirmation of the strong friendship existing between th two peoples. The high-ranking Bulgarian guest visited economic projects, as well as historical monuments and cultural sites and was acquainted with the achievements of the Libyan Arab people.

During the visit official talks were held between Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. These talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The two leaders briefed each other on developments in their countries' domestic affairs and reviewed bilateral relations. They mapped out measures for the further intensification and expansion of these relations. They also exchanged opinions on topical questions of mutual interest, paying special attention to the situation in the Middle East.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, expressed his high appreciation of the Bulgarian people's successes in building a developed socialist society, as well as of the consistent and constructive policy conducted by the Bulgarian People's Republic, a policy aimed at the consolidation of peace, security and the development of cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed his appreciation of the importance of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state which will be festively celebrated in 1981.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic, expressed his high appreciation of the successes achieved by the Libyan people in implementing the goals of the 1 September Revolution as well as in implementing direct democracy and the people's power. Todor Zhivkov emphasized the active role of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in achieving Arab unity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism, and denounced the threats of the imperialist and reactionary forces against this country. The Libyan side expressed its gratitude for the support rendered by friendly Bulgaria and by the socialist community to the people of the Jamahiriyah in their struggle against aggression and against the threats of imperialism and reaction.

It was ascertained with gratification during the talks that, on the basis of the "Declaration for the Development of Friendship and Cooperation" signed in Tripoli on 25 December 1976, relations between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are being constantly expanded and intensified.

The two leaders confirmed their countries' intention to pursue the development and consolidation of their fruitful mutual cooperation. They pointed out the great significance of summit meetings for the beneficial development of Bulgarian-Libyan relations and agreed to hold periodic consultations at various levels of mutual interest.

Todor Zhivkov and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reviewed the implementation of the coordinated directives on the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in 1978-85 between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, signed on 20 June 1978 in Sofia, and expressed the opinion that these directives represent a solid basis and reveal vast opportunities for the intensification of cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides positively evaluated the results of the work accomplished by the Bulgarian-Libyan committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation and noted that within the last few years the volume of bilateral trade has increased several times. At the same time the two leaders noted that the dynamic development of the Bulgarian People's Republic and of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah opens up considerable opportunities for the further qualitative and quantitative development of Bulgarian-Libyan cooperation. In this connection the two sides entrusted the Bulgarian-Libyan committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the two countries' planning organs with preparing and adopting a concrete program on the expansion of cooperation within the framework of the economic development plans of the Bulgarian People's Republic and of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, a measure that will give a new impetus to bilateral economic relations and place these relations on a stable, planned basis. In addition to this, the two leaders recommended that attention be paid to the following sectors of cooperation: agriculture, land improvement, storing and processing of agricultural goods, construction of refrigerating equipment and other storage premises, other elements of trade infrastructure, housing and industrial construction, health protection and tourism, electrification, transport and communications, as well as technical cooperation in training cadres and other such activities. On this basis the volume of the mutual trade exchange is expected to increase 2-3 times by 1985 as compared with the 1979 level.

The two leaders discussed the present international situation and ascertained with satisfaction that their countries have identical or similar stands on basic problems.

The two sides confirmed their resolve to contribute to the consolidation of peace and security in the world, to stopping the armaments race, to full and universal disarmament and to international detente, as well as to the elimination of hotbeds of tension.

The two sides expressed their concern about the intensification of international tension in recent times as a result of the dangerous policy conducted by imperialist and reactionary forces, a policy aimed at the intensification of the armaments race and at pursuing attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of other states. The two sides pointed out their common resolve to continue to struggle, together with all progressive, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces for the consolidation and intensification of the process of detente, and in making this detente irrevocable and universal so that peace and security in the world may be guaranteed. The two sides also confirmed the right of peoples to choose their own path of development, to defend their own freedom and to struggle against imperialism, reactionary forces and racism.

The two sides declared themselves in favor of adopting real disarmament measures by observing at the same time the principles of equal rights and equal security.

The two sides devoted particular attention to the dangerous development of the Middle East situation. The two leaders confirmed their categoric rejection of the Camp David agreements, signed with the active participation of the United States, and the separatist Israeli-Egyptian agreement, as well as of the normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt as being in contradiction with the basic interests of all Arab countries and peoples. The two leaders resolutely condemned the negotiations between Egypt, Israel and the United States on the so-called "autonomy of Palestinians," aimed at not allowing the implementation of the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and aimed at legalizing the occupation and colonization of the Arab territories by Israel.

The two sides expressed concern about the attempts of the imperialist states to split the unity of Arab peoples and to involve them in the path of defeatism, and expressed their conviction that progressive Arab forces will bring such attempts to failure.

The two sides consider that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis can be achieved only through the full and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and through the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create their own, independent state. The two leaders are convinced that the settlement of the Middle East crisis cannot be achieved without the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, which is the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two leaders evaluated highly the stand of the Rejection Front, which was created in Tripoli, and its decisions against imperialism and Zionism. The two sides expressed hope that the Arab efforts will be united in implementing these decisions.

The two sides consider that the concentration of military forces of imperialism in the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean, as well as threats of armed intervention are not only dangerous for the freedom and independence of the people in the Middle East but also represent a danger to world peace and security.

The two sides denounced the malicious campaign launched by the imperialist states in connection with events in Afghanistan and its exploitation for the purpose of gaining a foothold in the Middle East. [paragraph continues]

The two sides also denounced the attempts of imperialism to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Middle East countries and confirmed their respect for the will of the Afghan people, as well as their support for the Afghan April revolution and the nonalined status of this country.

The leaders of the Bulgarian People's Republic and of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah declared their unchanging support for the just cause of the struggle of the peoples in Namibia and Zimbabwe, as well as for the native population of the Republic of South Africa. The two sides welcomed the victory of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe in the recent elections and declared themselves against any maneuvers and actions of the imperialist and racist forces likely to prevent the people of Zimbabwe from creating their own free and independent state. The two leaders also declared themselves in favor of the full and unconditional withdrawal of the troops of the Republic of South Africa from the illegally occupied territory of Namibia, and in favor of implementing the UN resolutions on granting independence to this country. They denounced the aggressive policy of the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa toward the sovereign neighbor-states and declared themselves in favor of the complete liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

The two sides expressed the view that the question of Western Sahara must be resolved in accordance with UN resolutions on this subject by taking into consideration the local population's right of self-determination.

The two leaders denounced the interference of imperialism in the domestic affairs of independent African states with a view to impeding their progressive development and with the purpose of threatening their national independence, as well as the interference of imperialism in the African Continent.

The Bulgarian People's Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah highly appreciate and support the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at developing relations of good neighborliness and cooperation among the Southeast Asian countries and at consolidating peace and security in that area.

The two leaders welcomed the initiative of the countries belonging to the socialist community to alleviate military tension and promote disarmament in Europe. The two sides devoted particular attention to the application of the CSCE Final Document, in its entirety, as a long-term program of action for all participating states. They expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will proceed in a constructive atmosphere and will be successfully concluded.

The two leaders also expressed their great concern at the attempts of the reactionary forces to increase military tension in Europe through the decision adopted about the production and deployment of U.S. medium range missiles in Western Europe.

The two leaders agreed that it is necessary to contribute to the transformation of the Mediterranean Sea into an area of peace and cooperation and to the liquidation of foreign military bases in that area and they confirmed their statement that security in Europe is linked to security in the Mediterranean Sea.

The two leaders expressed their support for the nonalined countries' movement and for its role in alleviating tension in the world, for its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for consolidating national independence, and for peace and social progress.

The two leaders stressed in particular the importance of efforts for establishing a new international economic order, for the reorganization of international economic relations on the basis of justice, democracy and equal rights, for the liquidation of exploitation and discrimination in international trade, and for observing the right of all states to exploit and process their own natural resources.

The two leaders also expressed support for the efforts to reorganize international relations in the field of information, for the liquidation of dependency upon information monopolies, and for the dissemination of objective information about countries by themselves.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah positively evaluates the role of the socialist community in preserving and strengthening peace, in connection with disarmament and detente, and in developing cooperation throughout the world, as well as the support which these countries are rendering to the just cause of the Arab peoples, the newly liberated and developing countries and national liberation movements.

The two sides expressed their firm conviction that under the present complicated circumstances of international affairs, the consolidation of the cohesion and coordination of actions of the progressive Arab forces, of friendship and cooperation between these forces and the socialist countries, is assuming particular importance.

The two sides are resolved to make their contribution to the intensification of friendship and cooperation between the countries belonging to the socialist community and the developing and nonalined countries.

The two sides expressed their high appreciation of the results of their talks and expressed the conviction that the visit of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will represent an important, new contribution to the intensification of relations and cooperation between these two countries.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic, expressed his profound gratitude to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and to the Libyan Arab people for the cordial and friendly hospitality.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic invited Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution to pay an official friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratification. The exact date of the visit will be fixed at a later date.

Arrival in Malta

AU142133 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpt] After concluding his visit to Libya, Comrade Todor Zhivkov was cordially seen off by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. Less than an hour later, Comrade Zhivkov was welcomed by Dr Anton Buttigieg, president of Malta, in Valletta.

Following the welcome, Todor Zhivkov went sightseeing in Valletta and visited the large dockyards, where ships from all over the world are undergoing repair work. Later they arrived in the presidential residence of [name indistinct] which is a famous old castle. The first talks between Todor Zhivkov with President Buttigieg and Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff began there.

As usually accepted by international protocol, the summit talks dealt with two principal subjects--bilateral relations and the international situation. Bulgarian-Maltese bilateral relations are primarily diplomatic ones. There have been almost no economic relations between the two countries. The talks between Todor Zhivkov and Dominic Mintoff, however, showed that there were quite good, realistic possibilities for mutually useful cooperation in the sphere of navigation, ship repair work, protection of health, tourism, light industry and so forth. That is why Todor Zhivkov and Dominic Mintoff reached an agreement on undertaking measures to create conditions and open a path toward fruitful communication between Bulgaria and Malta.

Todor Zhivkov, Anton Buttigieg and Dominic Mintoff exchanged views on topical international issues, some of which referred to the Middle East and the Mediterranean. The Bulgarian and Maltese leaders expressed the definite affiliation of countries toward detente and peace in the world. The talks between Todor Zhivkov with Anton Buttigieg and Dominic Mintoff were held in a very easygoing and frank atmosphere.

Tonight at the Valletta conferences' center, Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta, gives a dinner in honor of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Dinner Toast in Malta

AU181335 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Mar 80 pp 1, 6 AU

[Report on toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at an official dinner given in his honor on 14 March 1980 in Valletta]

[Text] I would like, first of all, to thank you for the kind words you addressed to me, as well as to the members of our delegation, to the Bulgarian people and to the Bulgarian People's Republic. Thank you with all my heart for the kind invitation to visit your country--the beautiful island of Malta, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated.

We deeply respect and admire the heroic struggle of the people of Malta for their freedom and independence, a struggle which was crowned with success. We also have a deep respect for the aspirations of the Republic of Malta toward its independent development. Loyal to its policy of nonalinement, Malta did not allow its territories to be used for foreign military bases. This country is struggling for peace, understanding and cooperation among states and peoples.

Our bilateral relations are developing in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and in the spirit of the Helsinki principles.

I fully agree with you, Mr President, that this first visit of ours will be fruitful, that it will represent a contribution to the further intensification of our mutual relations.

The striving we have expressed toward mutual understanding, the aspiration to contribute to the preservation of peace in Europe and throughout the world, the aspiration to consolidate mutually advantageous cooperation among all states--these aspirations determine the character of political relations between Bulgaria and Malta, Comrade Todor Zhivkov further declared. We think that there are opportunities for the implementation of mutual consulations, for the establishment of mutual contacts between parliaments, ministers, trade union representatives and others.

An expansion of relations in the sectors of culture, science, education, sports and tourism would undoubtedly contribute to the expansion of our relations as well, Comrade Zhivkov pointed out.

We are meeting at a moment when the international atmosphere has been considerably exacerbated, thanks to the attempts of certain circles to disturb the process of detente, security and cooperation. In certain respects their attempts remind us of the so-called "cold war" period. However, no one should forget that we are now in 1980, that the peoples have already tasted the fruit of detente and have no desire whatsoever to allow a return to the "cold war" period.

We believe that if peace-loving forces manifest sufficient common sense and perseverance detente will be preserved and consolidated because it is in conformity with the most vital aspirations of all peoples, regardless of the continent and part of the world in which they are living. The activities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are aimed at this goal as well, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out.

He further stressed that our country's policy on the Balkan Peninsula is consistently peace-loving, principleminded and is not subjected to any opportunistic considerations whatsoever. We invariably strive for a development of understanding, good neighborliness and cooperation with all peoples in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean area.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is situated on the shores of the Black Sea. Three Mediterranean countries are our neighbors. In this context we can say that we are also a Mediterranean country. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has traditionally good relations with the majority of Mediterranean states.

We are in favor of the Mediterranean being a sea of peace, of good neighborliness and of cooperation. We would like the Mediterranean to be a sea without any foreign military bases. Such a development would represent a contribution to peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

With sincere gratitude I would like to point out the active role, the constructive share of the Republic of Malta to the process of detente, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated.

He expressed his profound conviction that through the development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Malta, the two countries are making their joint contribution to the triumph of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov raised his glass to the health of Mr Buttigieg, the president of the Republic of Malta, to the health of his wife, Mrs Buttigieg, and to the health of Mr Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, as well as to the health and prosperity of the people of Malta. He proposed a toast to the fruitful development of friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Malta, to peace and cooperation among the peoples in Europe and throughout the world.

Communique on Malta Visit

AU181423 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of joint Bulgarian-Maltese communique on the official friendly visit of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the Republic of Malta 14-15 March 1980.]

[Text] At the invitation of Dr Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta, and of Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official friendly visit to Malta from 14-15 March 1980.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, visited the drydockyards of Malta as well as industrial projects and historic sites.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Dr Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta, exchanged views on the development and deepening of bilateral relations and cooperation as well as on some topical international issues of interest to the two countries.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff discussed in detail bilateral relations, some international issues of common interest and ways of strengthening the economic and political ties between the two countries.

They emphasized the importance of periodic meetings between the leaders of the two states and of other official representatives from institutes of the two countries for stimulating and developing bilateral relations. They also expressed mutual interest in the continuation of these contacts.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of confidence and mutual understanding, they emphasized their governments' adherence to the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of the countries and of cooperation among all peace-loving countries.

They reviewed the critical situations in the world and more particularly in the area of the Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

The two sides emphasized the need for disputed problems to be solved by peaceful means that are in conformity with the conditions of international agreements, the principles of international law and the UN Charter as well as the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

The two leaders also emphasized the importance of strictly adhering to the stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act, appropriate preparation of the Madrid meeting and elaboration of concrete measures for the security and comprehensive cooperation in Europe and in the Mediterranean area.

The two sides emphasized the urgent need to complement political detente by effective measures for halting the arms race and for reducing the present level of armaments so that a full and general disarmament under strict and effective international control can ultimately be achieved.

They expressed their determination to make the process of detente an irreversible one and to extend its sphere by including a curtailment of armed forces and the elimination of tension in Europe and in the Mediterranean area.

They emphasized their readiness to continue the efforts for safeguarding and maintaining peace, security and stability and for creating a climate of understanding and cooperation in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean area.

They also reaffirmed that detente can achieve no lasting results if it does not gradually encompass all continents, offering opportunities to all countries to participate equitably in solving international issues.

The two sides noted the latest Middle East developments with concern. They condemned Israel's persistent refusal to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories. [paragraph continues]

They agreed that the achievement of a just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis would be impossible without the full and uncompromising Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied after 1967 and without the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to establish a country of their own as well as guarantees for their right of independent existence and for the security of all countries of this area.

The two sides reaffirmed their governments' solidarity with the struggle of the South African people and their support for the just cause of South West Africa People's Organization in Namibia as well as for the elimination of all forms of racism, colonialism and racial discrimination in South Africa.

The two sides acclaimed the changes that have occurred in Iran as a result of the national anti-imperialist revolution in that country. They spoke out against any foreign interference in the domestic affairs of that country and reaffirmed their readiness for mutually beneficial cooperation with free and independent Iran.

The two sides acclaimed the victory of the April 1978 revolution in Afghanistan and will contribute, each in its own way, to creating conditions that will enable the people of Afghanistan to have full sovereignty within their own borders in peace, nonalinement and peaceful coexistence with all countries.

The two sides supported the efforts that are being made to preserve the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of nonalined Cyprus on the basis of the UN Security Council resolutions.

The two sides reviewed the results of the dialog on establishing a new international economic system. They emphasized the need to eliminate underdevelopment and intensify economic independence and they also spoke out in favor of equitable and mutually beneficial international economic relations.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, after reviewing the development of bilateral relations, agreed that there were substantial possibilities for deepening the mutual cooperation in all spheres, particularly in the sphere of trade, shipbuilding and ship repair work, cargo transportation, health protection and civil aviation. In this connection, they agreed that the measures and mutual efforts for a prompt and effective fulfillment of the cooperation within the fixed spheres must be intensified.

The two sides emphasized the need to make efforts for further cooperation in the sphere of culture, the arts and sports. The two sides acclaimed the initiative on approving a specific program to mark the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of a Bulgarian state. The Maltese side appraised the peaceful and constructive role of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in strengthening the confidence and cooperation among the countries of the Balkan Peninsula and in safeguarding world peace. The Bulgarian side will sympathetically study Malta's candidacy for becoming the seat of international control of the seabeds.

The Bulgarian side congratulated the Republic of Malta on its successes in eliminating the British naval base and all the remnants of foreign military presence in Malta as well as in achieving full freedom and independence despite the great economic loss resulting from this courageous action. Bulgaria assessed this step as a major contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in the Mediterranean area and noted that the Maltese people have protected and strengthened its status as a nonalined country during the past year.

The Bulgarian side showed understanding for the Maltese Government's efforts to introduce social conditions that will secure for the working people equal opportunities for economic well-being and peaceful progress.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, expressed his pleasure at the opportunity presented to him to pay an official friendly visit to Malta and also his gratitude for the cordial welcome and hospitality accorded to him and to his delegation.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, invited Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta, and Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff to pay an official visit to Bulgaria.

The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

Return to Sofia

AU151750 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Tonight Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, returned home from his visits to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and to Malta. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by party and state leaders.

During his official friendly visits to Libya, Comrade Todor Zhivkov had talks with Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the expansion and deepening of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. In their talks on international issues, the two leaders voiced their support for the policy of peace, detente and disarmament as well as for liquidating the hotbeds of tension kindled by imperialism.

During his visit to Malta, Comrade Todor Zhivkov had talks with President Anton Buttigieg and Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff. The desire of the two countries to develop their relations in the name of peace, international security and cooperation was expressed. Opportunities for intensifying the cooperation between Bulgaria and Malta were also studied in details.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN SOFIA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU171457 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA)--Today Mr Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of Finland, arrived here on an official visit at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart. At the forthcoming dialogue the two foreign ministers will discuss the possibilities for further promoting the traditionally good Bulgaro-Finnish relations and will interchange views on tropical international issues.

In the opinion of the Finnish foreign minister, the questions related to the two countries' roles in the process of detente and in the struggle for peace and security in the world will figure prominently in the forthcoming talks.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1430 GMT on 17 March, reporting on the Finnish minister's arrival, adds: "At Sofia airport Paavo Vayrynen was greeted by Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs."]

Beginning of Talks

AU171910 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA)--Today talks began in Sofia between Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Mr Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of Finland.

The two ministers expressed their concern over the deterioration of the international situation of late. They stressed the determination of both Bulgaria and Finland to work actively for the preservation of the results achieved by the policy of detente, as the sole reasonable alternative mankind faces.

They pointed to the significance of the Final Act of the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe and emphasized the willingness of Bulgaria and Finland to work actively for the constructive and successful holding of the Madrid meeting.

Minister Mladenov and Vayrynen stressed the need of terminating the arms race, of undertaking effective measures for disarmament. In this sense the importance of the proposals put forward by the Warsaw Treaty countries and Finland in this field was pointed out.

Views were interchanged on the situation in the Balkans, north Europe, the Middle, the Near and the Far East.

Meeting With Zhivkov, Todorov

AU181430 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpts] Sofia, March 18 (BTA)--Mr Paavo Vayrynen, the Finnish minister of foreign affairs, arrived here yesterday. He was invited to visit Bulgaria by his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr Petur Mladenov. Today was Mr Vayrynen received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria and by Mr Stanko Todorov, prime minister of Bulgaria.

Upon arrival, Mr Vayrynen told Bulgarian journalists that the aim of his visit was to discuss the possibilities before Bulgaria and Finland to improve the critical international situation.

The two ministers expressed the willingness of their governments to make efforts for the preservation of the results achieved by the policy of detente.

Luncheon With Zhivkov

AU181611 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Text] On 18 March at the Boyana residence Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received Paavo Vayrynen, Finland's minister of foreign affairs. The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs.

The Finnish foreign minister conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordial greetings from Urho Kekkonen, Finland's president.

It was stressed that the common adherence to the course of peace as well as the two countries' achievements in the socioeconomic development are a solid basis on which the traditional and friendly relations between the two countries are developing. The mutual readiness to further strengthen and develop the two countries' relations and fruitful cooperation was expressed. It was also stressed at the talks that the common policy of Bulgaria and Finland, encouraging mutual cooperation among countries with different social systems, is closely connected with detente and security in Europe and the world.

Later on Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Paavo Vayrynen, Finland's minister of foreign affairs. The following persons attended the luncheon: Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Milko Balev, director of Comrade Zhivkov's cabinet; Yanko Markov, minister of forests and forest industry; Georgi Eftimov, chairman of the State Committee on Tourism; and [name indistinct] Georgiev, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgarian-Finnish commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

During the luncheon, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Paavo Vayrynen proposed toasts to the further development of friendly relations between Bulgaria and Finland.

Talks With Todorov, Lukanov

AU181615 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpt] The Finnish foreign minister was received today by Mr Stanko Todorov, prime minister of Bulgaria. During the business and friendly talks it was stressed that Bulgaria and Finland have a very favourable [word indistinct] for the development of economic relations based on treaties and agreements. Industrial cooperation and joint production in engineering, construction, chemical industry and furniture-making offer a great potential to this end. The two parties to the talks reaffirmed the two countries' common will to continue developing and deepening the reciprocally profitable cooperation in economy, trade, science and technology, for which good prospects exist.

Minister Vayrynen was also received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council.

Trip to Varna

AU191125 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, and Paavo Vayrynen, Finland's minister of foreign affairs, who is visiting Bulgaria, have arrived in Varna. They were accompanied by Khristo Santov, Bulgarian ambassador to Finland, and Esko Kalervo Vaartela, Finnish ambassador to Bulgaria. Talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries have begun the residence in the Golden Sands international summer resort.

Conclusion of Talks

AU191553 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The talks between Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign ministers, and Paavo Vayrynen, Finland's foreign minister, which took place in Varna, ended today. Important issues of bilateral relations and further developing political contacts as well as economic and cultural cooperation were discussed in an friendly atmosphere and spirit of complete understanding. Khristo Santov and Esko Kalervo Vaartelo, the two countries' ambassadors, took part in the talks.

ZHIVKOV SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO PCI'S LONGO

AU141537 Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has wired congratulations to Mr Luigi Longo, chairman of the Communist Party of Italy [PCI] on his eightieth birthday.

I am extremely pleased to be able to announce that for your great services in the struggle against fascism and imperialism, the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, for the consolidation of the traditional friendship between the Communist Party of Italy and the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council awards you the highest distinction in this country--the Order of Georgi Dimitrov, reads the telegram.

This is a fresh expression of our great respect for your longtime revolutionary activity.

We know you as one of the founders of the Italian Communist Party, a man with immense contributions to the party's growing into first-rate political force in the struggle of the Italian workers for peace, democracy and social progress. We know you as an ardent patriot and internationalist, a prominent figure of the international communist movement who has passed through the barricades of the international brigades in Spain and the fire of the guerrilla armed struggle in his native Italy under the banner of proletarian internationalism.

The Bulgarian communists recall with emotion your work together with the great Georgi Dimitrov in the Comintern, a work aimed at strengthening the ranks of unity of the international communist movement against the forces of fascism. We hold in high esteem your work for promoting the international ties between our two fraternal parties, for strengthening the relations of friendship between the Bulgarian and the Italian people.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION DEPARTURE FOR CYPRUS--A delegation of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee led by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee, left for Cyprus yesterday at the invitation of the Akel Okrug Committee in Nicosia. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

KHUBCHEV RETURN FROM GDR--Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering, who visited the GDR at the invitation of Otfried Steger, minister of electrical engineering and electronics, returned home from Berlin last night. The two ministers had talks on issues connected with the further development and expansion of cooperation. They also have visited the Leipzig fair. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

LEADERS IN PLEVEN--On 11 March Peko Takov, Todor Zhivkov and Petur Dyulgerov took part in a joint plenum of the Pleven Okrug party and agrarian union leadership at which measures for increasing fodder grain production were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU]

YORDANOV ACTIVITIES--A national conference devoted to the upcoming accountability sessions of the okrug and territorial cultural complexes has begun at the Committee for Culture. Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the Department for Art and Culture at the BCP Central Committee, and Milcho Germanov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended the conference which will also discuss topical problems of culture in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 19 Mar 80 AU]

'NORMALIZATION' OF AFGHANISTAN CONTINUES DESPITE WESTERN INTERFERENCE

AU191328 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Milan Rusko article: "The Normalization Process Is Making Progress: Afghanistan Itself Determines Its Future;" capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AN INCONSPICUOUS REPORT CONSISTING OF ONLY A FEW LINES ON THE REDUCTION OF THE CURFEW HOURS IN KABUL, ISSUED BY THE AFGHAN BAKHTAR AGENCY, IS FURTHER PROOF THAT LIFE IN THE COUNTRY IS ASSUMING AN INCREASINGLY REGULAR RHYTHM. THE RECENT BLOODY ADVENTURE OF TERRORIST GANGS OF 22 FEBRUARY, WHICH WAS LIQUIDATED BY UNITS CONSISTING OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, DEMONSTRATED THAT THE REVOLUTION CAN RELY NOT ONLY ON THE REGULAR ARMED FORCES, BUT IS SUPPORTED BY BROAD STRATA. THAT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT. IT CONFIRMS THAT THE TRANSFORMATION THAT STARTED ON 27 APRIL 1978 CONTINUES AGAIN IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION, DESPITE MANY DIFFICULTIES AND PROBLEMS.

However, the domestic counterrevolutionary elements and their foreign supporters still do not want to reconcile themselves to reality and they carry on their hostile activities. IN DOZENS OF CAMPS ON THE TERRITORY OF PAKISTAN REACTIONARY ELEMENTS ARE BEING TRAINED, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF AMERICAN, CHINESE, PAKISTANI AND EGYPTIAN INSTRUCTORS, TO BECOME CUTTHROATS, as the French paper L'HUMANITE wrote a few days ago, AND ARE MURDERING THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, SETTING FIRE TO SCHOOLS AND LOOTING THE HOUSES OF PEACE-LOVING AFGHAN CITIZENS.

The successes achieved in liquidating those elements and in defending the revolution are a thorn in the side of American imperialists, NATO, Beijing hegemonists and reactionary circles in Pakistan and other countries. That is why they continue their hostile campaign, the aim of which is to denigrate the essence of the revolutionary process and the aid to Afghanistan granted by the Soviet Union.

Especially the United States and J. Carter and his advisers personally pretend that they have forgotten the fact that it was the Afghan Government that requested the Soviet aid, on the basis of a valid bilateral agreement and in keeping with the UN Charter. On the other hand Washington refuses to acknowledge that the activity of CIA instructors, the shipments of American weapons and material for the training camps of the counterrevolutionary elements on the territory of Pakistan and so forth are a blatant violation of Afghanistan's sovereignty.

It is no accident that A FEW DAYS AGO THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE'S [AS PUBLISHED] DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN PRESENTED A NOTE TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN KABUL, IN WHICH IT ASKS WASHINGTON TO "PROVIDE DATA AND DOCUMENTS ON AMIN'S OPERATIONS AS A CIA AGENT AND SPY."

The Egyptian citizen Zia'ddin, who was arrested a few days ago on Afghan territory where he had tried to establish contact with reactionary elements, was also in the service of the American CIA. ACCORDING TO HIS OWN CONFESSION, HE RECEIVED HIS INSTRUCTIONS FROM ONE OF THE CIA SCHOOLS IN THE FRG. HE CONFIRMED THAT WESTERN ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUE TO UNDERTAKE ACTIONS AGAINST THE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE OF AFGHANISTAN. OFFICIAL WASHINGTON EVEN GOES SO FAR IN ITS BLINDNESS THAT IT HAS CAST AWAY EVEN THE LAST "TACTICAL" INHIBITIONS AND OPENLY SUPPORTS THE RECRUITMENT OF MERCENARIES WHICH BEGAN IN AMERICAN CITIES. THROUGH THE INTERMEDIARY OF THE SO-CALLED AFGHANISTAN RELIEF, A COVER FIRM WITH ITS HEADQUARTERS IN LOS ANGELES, IT RECRUITS IRANIAN AND AFGHAN CITIZENS FOR DIRTY DIVERSIONIST ACTIVITY AGAINST AFGHANISTAN.

Washington has also included economic "measures" among the tools that are designed to harm the Afghan revolution. As early as in January President J. Carter announced the suspension of grain shipments and called on the capitalist states to make similar steps.

According to the TASS agency JAPAN HAS HALTED THE PROMISED $5 MILLION IN AID TO AFGHANISTAN AND DECIDED TO SEND $1.5 MILLION TO PAKISTAN, to be placed at the disposal of the terrorist groups that are to fight against the Afghan Government. The arms arsenals used by the enemies of the Afghan revolution also include the MEANS OF HOSTILE PROPAGANDA. By means of the radio broadcasts of the BBC, the Voice of America and Radio Liberty the enemies of the Afghan revolution are poisoning the minds of simple and poorly educated people and are exploiting their religious feelings, their sentiments toward Islam and toward longstanding traditions.

In spite of those concentrated attacks, the Afghan people--under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party--are waging a courageous struggle to build a new society. The internationalist aid, granted particularly by the Soviet Union, is yielding fruit. The support of the Afghan revolution by the Soviet Union does not find its expression only in the military sphere. The Soviet Union has responded to the requests of the Afghan Government and has increased the deliveries of grain necessary for the spring sowing and for averting the threat of famine. The construction of important economic projects continues, with the help of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Czechoslovakia, for example, participates in the construction of a cement works in the southwestern part of the country. Bulgaria has signed an agreement on the construction of a factory for the production of leather and so forth.

The recent visit of the Afghan Minister of Foreign Affairs Shah Mohammad Dost to the USSR provided a significant impetus for consolidatin the political and economic stability in the country. In his toast at the festive luncheon the Afghan representative stated in the name of the revolutionary leadership that THE ALL-ROUND AND SELFLESS HELP OF THE SOVIET UNION IS THE DECISIVE FACTOR FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFGHANISTAN AND THE MAIN PREREQUISITE ENABLING AFGHANISTAN TO TAKE THE PATH EMBARKED UPON BY THE APRIL REVOLUTION. The commentator of the Soviet TASS press agency remarked in connection with the visit and the course and results of the Soviet-Afghan talks that they fully confirmed the two sides' identity of views on all questions under discussion. The reply to the invectives and slanders of the West was given by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, who said in an interview for TASS, among other things: "No matter how much turmoil the Western and the Beijing propaganda stir up around the Soviet-Afghan relations, no matter how much Washington and company speculate with the so-called 'Afghan question' and no matter what provocative and militarist actions they undertake, the reality is that our people welcome the coming of the limited contingent of USSR Armed Forces. They cordially and fraternally welcome the Soviet soldiers because they know that they are in our country only to help us defend our gains against attacks from the outside and to permit our republic to devote itself to creative tasks in building a new life." The gradual consolidation taking place in Afghanistan confirms those words.

HULA RETURNS HOME FROM WARSAW 19 MARCH

LD200930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, returned yesterday from Warsaw to Prague.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK VISITS USSR

For coverage of the visit by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member and foreign minister, to the USSR, see the Eastern Europe section of the 20 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

INDUSTRY MINISTER LEAVES FOR USSR COOPERATION TALKS

LD201002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Czech Industry Minister Bohumil Urban yesterday left for USSR talks on scientific-technical and economic cooperation in the chemical and consumer goods industries during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

HANOI CITY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 7-DAY VISIT

LD191740 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--A three-member delegation of Hanoi, led by chairman of the People's Committee of Hanoi, Tran Vy, arrived here on Wednesday at the invitation of Prague Mayor Zdenek Zuska. This is the first visit by Hanoi representatives to Prague.

During its seven-day stay, the delegation will discuss with Czechoslovak officials the deepening of cooperation between the two cities. It will meet with workers of several factories in Prague and Bratislava.

HUSAK HOLDS RECEPTION FOR VISITING IRAQI MINISTER

LD181430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received in Prague castle today Sa'dun Shakir, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of the interior of the Republic of Iraq, who is on an official visit in Czechoslovakia. The reception was attended by Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior. Present also was Anwar 'Abd al-Qadir, Iraqi ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD182058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia. They spoke about the further development of all-round relations between both countries and above all about deepening Czechoslovak-Soviet economic cooperation. The meeting was conducted in comradely and friendly atmosphere.

INDRA RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR 17 MARCH

LD171307 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received Pedro Luis Torres, the Cuban ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

In a comradely and friendly talk they examined questions concerning the further development of relations between the highest representative and legislative bodies of both fraternal countries.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NORWEGIAN, BURMESE AMBASSADORS

LD181116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Norwegian Ambassador Olav Lydvo in Prague today in connection with the completion of his diplomatic mission. The federal premier also received U Tin Oo, the new Burmese ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in connection with his commencement of diplomatic duties.

KEMPNY PRESENTS AWARD TO CPCZ OFFICIAL

LD191810 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today presented the Order of Labor to Eduard Podzemny, deputy head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, on the occasion of his 50th birthday. The high state award is a tribute to his longstanding devoted work for the party and the development of the socialist society.

KAPEK, HAVLIN ATTEND PRAGUE CULTURAL WORKERS MEETING

LD171944 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A city aktiv of cultural workers was held in Prague today. It was attended by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague city party committee; Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture. Comrade Josef Havlin stressed at the aktiv the importance of ideological work in which culture and art have their indispensable place. He paid tribute to the exceptional success of the days of culture of Czechoslovakia in the Soviet Union which have become a part of the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism and have contributed to the further deepening of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cultural cooperation.

MINISTER OF INTERIOR OUTLINES SECURITY CORPS TASKS

AU171440 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[From the column "By Teletype, Mail and Telephone"]

[Text] Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of interior, spoke this Wednesday [12 March] in Prague to journalists about the 35-year history of the National Security Corps [NSC] and its present tasks. The result of the NSC's activities in the present 5-year plan lie in the currently successful build-up of the corps; in the considerable improvement of the political and professional qualifications of its members; a general 16-percent reduction in crime as compared with the 1975 statistics; in the successful fight against foreign intelligence services and the antisocialist forces inside our society; and in the consolidation of the protection of Czechoslovak state borders.

STATE OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION REVIEWED

AU191339 Prague PRACE in Czech 18 Mar 80 p 4 AU

[Frantisek Hora article: "Reserves That Must Not Be Neglected: Consistently Toward Intensive Utilization of Hydroenergy"]

[Excerpt] At present the federal Ministry of Fuels and Power alone is taking care of 125 small hydroelectric power stations with a 167.38 megawatt total installed output and an average annual production amounting to 489.4 million kilowatt hours. In addition to this ministerial branch, various enterprises and institutions operate a further 140 small hydroelectric power stations, with a total output of 45.6 megawatts and an annual production of 167,153,000 kilowatt hours. These stations are delivering electricity to the CSSR's electricity grid. On a long-term basis we are realistically planning putting into operation 664 megawatts of newly installed output in small hydroelectric power stations, which will be producing 1.68 billion kilowatt hours annually. In graphic terms, the operation of these stations will save us the equivalent of roughly 1.6 million tons of coal for power industry uses.

BRIEFS

ENERGY CONSULTATION--An all-state consultation of chairmen and secretaries of regional energy commissions devoted to thrifty use of fuels and energy was held in Prague on 12 March. The meeting, which was presided over by Miroslav Prikryl, CSSR deputy minister of fuel and power, heard a report of the Federal Ministry of Fuel and Power and of the Slovchemia economic-production unit on the energy situation in the 1979-80 winter period and on this year's prospects. The meeting was told that even though the North Bohemian brown coal basin's coal production is lagging behind the plan, this fact has no effect on the deliveries of electricity because thermal powerplants have adequate fuel stockpiles. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

FURNACE CONTRACT WITH USSR--In Prague on 12 March, a contract for the delivery of the sixth unit of a block of pyrolitic furnaces valued at almost Kcs280 million was concluded between Technoexport of Prague and Techmashinimport of Moscow. This unit, which the CSSR will deliver to the USSR in 1981-82, will enable production of 300,000 tons of ethylene annually. The unit will be built in Sumgait near the Caspian Sea. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 13 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH ALGERIA--Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, and Abdelghani Akbi, Algerian minister of commerce, at a meeting of the Czechoslovak-Algerian intergovernmental committee for economic, technical and scientific cooperation held in Algiers, have signed the session's final documents. At the same time, a supplementary protocol to the trade agreement of 30 August 1976 was initialed. It contains a list of goods for the period of 1980-81. In a statement to journalists, Minister Barcak said that the signed documents do not merely concern the mutual exchange of goods but also cooperation in industry, agriculture, the construction industry and in the sciences and technology. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG--On 13 March a delegation of the Central Committee of the CSSR Socialist Youth Union, led by Presidium member J. Durica, returned from a 1-week study visit in the FRG, at the invitation of the federal leadership of the German Young Democrats (DJD). During their stay in the FRG the CSSR Socialist Youth Union representatives acquainted themselves with the DJD's work and visited the provincial organization in Bremen. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 14 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

KAMPUCHEA'S HENG SAMRIN ARRIVES IN ROSTOCK

LD191435 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1006 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Rostock--The Democratic People's Republic of Kampuchea delegation led by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, arrived in Rostock this morning during its official friendly visit to the GDR. During its 2-day visit to the Bezirk it will familiarize itself with socialist construction in various sectors of the economy. Heng Samrin is accompanied by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Several thousand citizens of Rostock gave the guests a cordial welcome.

FRG OLYMPIC CHIEF'S CHANGE OF OPINION CRITICIZED

LD162022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1944 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--It seemed until recently that Willi Daume, chairman of the FRG National Olympic Committee, was, in accordance with international Olympic rules, in favor of participation at the Moscow Olympics by FRG athletes. He thus stated on 21 January about the boycott threats by U.S. President Carter:

"As before I will, together with the IOC, oppose the Olympic games becoming the main scene of political struggles. I consider this to be a mistake."

It seems that another Daume is speaking now. According to DPA, he has now stated that the FRG National Olympic Committee will come out against participation by Federal German athletes at the Olympic games in Moscow should the FRG Government recommend such a step. This is obviously the first step in Daume's slalom against the Olympic rules. It is known that according to the Olympic rules, governments must not interfere in the affairs of the national Olympic committees.

It has been learned from the GDR National Olympic Committee that such a gross violation of the Olympic rules by the chairman of the FRG National Olympic Committee, Daume, would have negative consequences for the development of relations between the athletes of both German states.

HONECKER MEETS WITH DKP CHAIRMAN MIES

LD191746 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Berlin on Wednesday had a friendly exchange of views with the chairman of the DKP, Herbert Mies.

Herbert Mies spoke about the DKP's struggle for the implementation of the decisions of its Mannheim congress, for peace and disarmament, for the defense of the social and democratic rights of the working people under the conditions of the capitalist crisis. He emphasized that NATO's aggressive course of arming exacerbates the international situation and jeopardizes all that so far has been achieved on the road of detente. It is in direct contradiction to the vital interests of the FRG's working people and brings with it constantly fresh burdens for them.

Together with a wild anti-Soviet campaign it is grist for the mills of the most reactionary forces.

In the face of these facts stronger action, by all those who love peace, is needed against the Brussels missile decision taken by NATO, especially against the deployment of new nuclear U.S. medium-range rockets on FRG territory. Constructive contributions toward arms limitation are urgently necessary, rather than counterarming. The course of confrontation and boycott actions against socialist countries must be resolutely opposed, and the further development of normal relations in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders demanded.

Erich Honecker briefed Herbert Mies on the 11th meeting of the SED Central Committee and on the great initiatives by the GDR working people toward the further implementation of the policy decided upon by the Ninth SED Congress. He underlined that the SED pursues consistently its economic and social program. In this the advantages of socialism are being used even more, and clearly contrast the crisis sytem of capitalism.

Dealing with foreign political questions Erich Honecker emphasized the purposeful peace policy pursued by the GDR, the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community of states. Its constructiveness and logic are proving themselves, especially in the present international situation.

Certain imperialist circles, primarily those of the United States, are pursuing in their unparalleled arms race an open return to the "cold war." He who gives the his hand causes serious damage to the cause of peace and detente. Such a development cannot fail to have its effects on relations between the GDR and the FRG.

If there is talk of the necessity of the military balance as the prerequisite for peace in Europe, then it must not be overlooked that it is NATO's Brussels decision which gravely jeopardizes this balance. Together with its allies the GDR will exert all its strength toward defending peace, protecting socialism reliably and continuing the policy of detente in the interests of the peoples in all countries.

Both discussion partners confirmed the unshakeable alliance of the SED and DKP with the CPSU and welcomed the various initiatives by CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev toward military detente as the renewed expression of the Soviet Union's consistent peace policy. They underlined the communists' great responsibility in the struggle for saving mankind from a nuclear world war, for repulsing all imperialist attacks against the independence and the national and social liberation of the people. In this connection they condemned the imperialist policy of interference in Afghanistan, and assured the Afghan people's revolution of their firm solidarity.

Erich Honecker and Herbert Mies discussed the relations between the SED and the DKP and reached agreements on further cooperation in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and the traditional close military alliance between both parties.

The meeting, which took place in full unanimity, was attended from the DKP side by Deputy Party Chairman Hermann Gautier and by Werner Cislak, member of the Secretariat of the party executive. Present from the SED side were Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Herbert Haeber, member of the Central Committee.

SEWAGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH WEST BERLIN

LD181316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--An agreement was signed in the GDR Ministry for Transportation today between the GDR Ministry for Transportation and the senator of the Building Administration of Berlin (West), on the disposals and processing of sewage from Berlin (West).

It defines more accurately the existing agreements in this sphere for the next few years.

VERNER HAILS SOCIALIST DEFENSE POLICY AT WORKERS RALLY

LD160044 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Ceremonies in honor of the 1920 March fighters took place in Suhl and Zella-Mehlies today. Walter Kaufmann reports from Suhl:

Those assembled gave a warm welcome to Paul Verner, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee; Hans Albrecht, member of the Central Committee, first secretary of the Suhl SED Bezirk Executive; as well as (Hugo Herber), (Brandtheim) and other party veterans, who themselves fought against the Kapp putchists. Here is an excerpt from the speech delivered by Paul Verner:

[Begin Verner recording] Dear comrades and friends: In marking the 60th anniversary of the united working class victory over the Kapp putch today, we are filled with joy and justified pride that the promise of the 1920 March fighters has been kept. Supported by the fraternal alliance and ever deepening cooperation of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, we are implementing our program of full employment, national welfare, growth and stability.

Of primary importance today is the resolute defense of peace. The aggressive circles of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, have launched a largescale and premediated attack against detente, the policy of peaceful coexistence and the right of peoples to determine their own fate, but the plans of the imperialist adventurers will come to nothing. The Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist fraternal states are countering the imperialist policy of arms buildups and threats with their own peace doctrines and policies. This means struggling persistently, side by side with all the people of good will, to secure peace and to constantly strengthen the GDR. More than anything it means raising the revolutionary vigilance and doing the utmost to maintain the socialist defense capability at the required level. [end recording]

BRIEFS

OIRT CONFERENCE--The second conference of the International Broadcasting and Television Organization (OIRT) on questions of education and training has opened on Monday [17 Mar] in Berlin. It is attended by about 100 educational journalists, scientists and media experts from OIRT organizations of socialist, African and Asian states and is scheduled to last until Friday. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

INNOVATORS STATISTICS--Some 5859 innovations were patented in 1979, 14 percent more than in 1978, making for a 26 percent rise in returns. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA RETURNS FROM MOSCOW TALKS

LD191050 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 18 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja arrived back in Budapest on Tuesday from his Moscow visit. He was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Pal Racz, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, and a number of representatives of the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Hungary.

KADAR ADDRESSES MSZMP SESSION ON PARTY CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD191615 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Central Committee and Central Control Committee of the MSZMP held a joint session today. The participants heard a briefing by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on political and organizational preparations for the 12th party congress. Janos Brutyo, chairman of the Central Control Committee, gave a briefing on the preparations for the congress by the committee. The joint session stated that the preparations for the congress have been carried out in accordance with the regulations.

JOURNAL DISCUSSES FORTHCOMING MSZMP CONGRESS

LD171912 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 17 (MTI)--The preparations for the 12th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party to convene in a week's time are discussed in the March editorial of TARSADALMI SZEMLE (SOCIAL REVIEW), the theoretical and political periodical of the HSWP. The author of the article points out that the congress faces the task of preparing the summary of the five years behind and set the tasks for the five years ahead. These two jobs have been in the centre of attention of more than 800,000 communists for months, and broad masses of non-party people have also joined the comprehensive discussions affecting the future of the entire country.

"The party membership regarded the congress guidelines primarily as what they were meant to be by the party leadership too; a basis for discussions. While agreeing with (?every line and) point of the guidelines, they promoted the forthcoming congress by over half a million comments, plenty of critical remarks and suggestions with a view to enabling the delegates and the documents to be elaborated on the basis of the guidelines to give us accurate as possible a picture about the current situation and problems and to mark out even more precisely the things to be done over the five years to come."

"In what the position of the people inside and outside the party was perfectly identical," the periodical stresses, "was the explicit conviction that the HSWP's line is correct and has to be followed in an even more consistent manner than so far, carrying out the perspective goals laid down in the program declaration by work performed on ever higher levels. The delegates to the congress have been authorized everywhere at the party conferences to urge the congress to reinforce the hitherto political line which permitted the party--through a creative application of Marxism-Leninism--to adapt its policy always to the changing realities."

"The party conferences reflected agreement with Hungary's strategic foreign political objective set for the next five years. A larger than expected number of speakers at the party forums dealt with international issues, the position and tasks of the international communist and workers' movement," reads the paper.

"In the last few years, succesively and gradually, the administration of the American monopoly capital have made steps--last time under the pretext of the Soviet assistance given at Afghanistan's request--which are acting against the precess of detente and are directed at upsetting the international balance of forces and imposing an imperialist superiority. The moves revoking cold-war memories, was denounced by the party membership as well as by Hungary's entire public opinion. Their worry did not go to question the strength and policy of the countries of the socialist community but reflected concern over the 35 years of peace in Europe, (?great) achievements of detente and peace of the whole world. With the moves of the cold-war circles threatening not only peace in general but also the ongoing peaceful building work in Hungary, it is understandable that the party membership the Hungarian people showed special sensitivity in their reactions, taking a firm stand against them. They also recognized the maneouvres aimed at disrupting the socialist countries' alliance and 'parting' them from the Soviet Union, and rejected these endeavours. At the same time they made it clear: There is no threat which can discourage them from espousing any fight waged for social progress, for these promote universal human interests as well-just like peaceful co-existence and detente, without which the global problems cannot be solved.

"The HSWP membership and the Hungarian public opinion appreciated and unanimously supported the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty countries, sober and cautious even in such a situation, which invariably aims to preserve peace, continue the process of detente, halt the arms race and maintain the international system of relations established through a vast amount of work," runs the editorial of TARSADALMI SZEMLE.

In the debates preparatory to the congress the party members held the view that "with the achievements made so far, the task now is to consolidate results attained in the field of economy and living standard and to pave the way for further growth. As regards the social conditions, the orientation should be toward vigorous development of socialist features in every important sphere of social life. Naturally a central theme at the membership meetings and party conferences, held as part of preparations for the congress, concerned issues related with the implementation of economic policy targets. The debates showed that the party members approve and support the party's economic policy. The speakers at the deliberations made thorough analysis of profitability, efficiency, export, austerity, plant and labour organization, problem of prices and wages as well as other topical economic policy tasks.

"All this also proved that in the foregoing decade the party members' interest in and understanding of economic policy has markedly grown. Among the economic difficulties, due attention was paid generally in the reports made at the party conferences to world economic changes unfavourable for Hungary and to the existing deficiencies in our work. However, in course of debates attention was primarily directed to the latter. It is very important to take into consideration the deterioration in world economic terms and to understand their impact because without that the country's situation and possibilities cannot be assessed, nor can it be possible to adjust to external conditions. The possibility and need to improve the situation and to take effective measure are there primarily inside the country. In this context, too, the need for still closer and more efficient cooperation with the CMEA countries got great emphasis at the discussions," writes TARSADALMI SZEMLE.

KADAR PRESENTS PLAQUE TO PARTY OFFICIAL

LD191802 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (MTI)--Miklos Somogyi, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has been a member of the party for 60 years. On this occasion Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, greeted the old campaigner of the party and the working class movement on Wednesday in Budapest, and handed over the commemorative plaque of the Central Committee. The ceremony was attended by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

GENERAL GIVES BRIEFING ON 4 APRIL MILITARY PARADE

LD191900 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (MTI)--The Armed Forces of the Hungarian People's Republic will greet the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation on April 4 with a military parade, said Brigadier General Jozsef Pacsek, Hungary deputy defense minister and organizing commander of the parade, at a press conference held in Budapest on Wednesday.

He announced: "The aim of the parade is to demonstrate that in the foregoing years the armed forces of Hungary have been working successfully for unbroken implementation of the party's defense policy. As long as the danger of military aggression by imperialist powers exists and as long as NATO, the aggressive bloc aimed against the fraternal socialist countries exists, together with the fraternal socialist countries within the Warsaw Treaty, we will maintain our defense capacity at an uptodate level and develop it qualitatively."

The military review will demonstrate that the army's equipment, technic and armament stands at modern level. It will also reflect that various military forces and services are capable of high-level cooperation. Besides, the parade will reflect that in the past years the country's defense forces have further consolidated and their training standard has improved further.

As an organic part of development, the troops have been equipped, for instance, with more modern medium tanks than earlier. More uptodate weapons have been provided to motorized infantry. In addition to the already known armoured vehicles, now the infantry also has stronger armoured caterpillar cars with greater firing ability, mobility and remarkable cross-country capacity.

A marked development has been recorded also by the artillery. The modern armour-shattering rockets of land forces are self-propelled. These can penetrate thick armour even from a bigger distance. The arsenal of the artillery also includes a further developed model of "Katusha" well-known from the great patriotic war. These are equipped with highly efficient, 40-barrel rocket-launcher. Some of the rockets will also be on display. MiG-23, variable wing-position trapper fighter planes, will be on show for the first time.

The Hungarian deputy defense minister went on to point out that the county's soldiers are taking share in certain national economic tasks as well. The construction technical troops regularly take part in large investment projects as well as in building and renovating roads and railway lines. In the past five years the value of their work output totalled 17,000 (?million) forints. Side by side they successfully tackled their military training tasks too.

The first military parade after the liberation of Hungary was organized on May 1, 1949. From 1950 onwards, military reviews were held annually on April 4. Since 1965 these are staged only every five years.

On April 4, 1980, the military parade will be held for the 19th time since the liberation.

INCREASE IN INFLUENZA, RELATED ILLNESSES REPORTED

AU1409 44 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 13 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The number of influenza and influenza-like cases has increased in the capital and in Bekes and Gyor-Sopron counties in the first week of March. According to nationwide figures, doctors registered over 26,000 cases between 3 and 9 March.

The number of illnesses has increased the most--30 percent--in Bekes County. During the period in question, there were more than 6,000 cases in Gyor-Sopron County. As compared with the previous 8,500 cases, 10,000 people contracted influenza in the capital. Most of the patients are children between 1 and 14 years of age.

According to particulars available to date, bronchitis is the most frequent complication of the illnesses.

Of the material tested at virus laboratories thus far, influenza virus A-2 has been isolated in 16 cases and influenza virus B in 3 cases.

BRIEFS

ADRIATIC PIPELINE OPERATING--Wednesday [12 March] evening, the Greek tanker Spiros Alemos, carrying 168,000 tons of Arab crude oil ordered by Hungary, put into Omisalj Harbor at the Island of Krk. This is the first crude oil shipment that will reach Gola, on the Hungarian-Yugoslav border, and then from there, Szazhalombatta through the Adriatic pipeline. The unloading of the shipment began Thursday morning. The crude oil will reach the Hungarian border in 4-5 days through the pipeline, which was put into operation in December. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Mar 80 p 4 AU]

DELEGATION FOR KUWAIT--Budapest, March 15, (MTI)--Headed by Gyula Virizlay, secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), a delegation left on Saturday for an official, friendly visit to Kuwait and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Invited by the federation of Kuwaiti trade unions and the workers' federation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the SZOT delegation is to conduct talks about the development of bilateral trade union relations and cooperation with the partner organizations. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD]

DELEGATION TO CEMA SESSION--On Monday [17 March], a delegation led by Secretary of State Zsigmond Bakos traveled to Prague, to the 34th session of the CEMA standing committee for light industry. Among other things, long-term cooperation target programs concerning the production of consumer goods satisfying the CEMA countries' requirements for special furniture and other products will be discussed at the session. Also, the committee's activity last year will be appraised and the main directions of cooperation will be defined. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Mar 80 p 5 AU]

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GDR

LD192218 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar, PAP--Two important economic agreements were signed in Warsaw today: Vice-Premier and Planning Commission Chief Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and his Czechoslovak counterpart Vaclav Hula signed a final protocol on the results of work on coordination of plans for socio-economic development of the two countries in 1981-5, while deputy ministers of foreign trade of Poland and the GDR signed a protocol on trade between both countries in 1980.

The coordination of Poland's and Czechoslovakia's development plans will determine the lines of their economic cooperation in the coming years. The quinquennium's turnover is to exceed 7,300 million roubles with machinery and industrial equipment accounting for over 70 percent of the volume.

The Polish-GDR protocol "ensures the continuation of the advantageous commodity exchange between the two countries envisaged in the long term trade agreement," a communique said.

BABIUCH RECEIVES CSSR'S HULA FOR TALKS

LD192008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Premier Edward Babiuch has received Vaclav Hula, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. Questions concerning the coordination of plans in the socioeconomic development of the two countries for 1981-85 were discussed, with particular emphasis on joint actions aimed at insuring the realization of decisions made by Edward Gierek and Gustav Husak during their meeting in January this year. The meeting was attended by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers.

KANIA, KUROWSKI PARTICIPATE IN ELECTION MEETINGS

LD191948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] The election meetings of candidates for the Sejm and voivodship people's councils with the electorate took place throughout Poland today.

"Representatives of the highest party authorities took part in the election meetings. Stanislaw Kania, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met the aktiv of the party leadership in the navy garrison on the Hel Peninsula. Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat and director of the PZPR Central Committee Organization Department [as heard], met the town and parish sociopolitical aktiv in Kazimierza Wielka in Kielce Voivodship, as well as leading farmers, representatives of the local [word indistinct] of farming, trade and services and workers from the [name indistinct] sugar refinery."

PREMIER BABIUCH VISITS POZNAN CEGIELSKI PLANT, FAIR

AU191646 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Mar 80 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--Edward Babiuch PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Cegielski metallurgical plant in Poznan on 12 March to study production organization and working conditions of workers who produce railroad engines, railroad cars and other engines. He was accompanied by Jerzy Zasada, first secretary of the PZPR Poznan Voivodship Committee and Franciszek Kaim, minister of heavy and agricultural machine industry.

During a meeting in the Cegielski House of Culture the socioeconomic aktivs at the plant informed the premier of the successful implementation of this year's socio-economic tasks. The meeting also discussed the efforts to increase the quality of products in order to successfully cope with exacting competition in the foreign markets. The Cegielski plant's main task is to intensify export. This year the export of marine engines, machine tools and other products to the capitalist countries will increase 60 percent. The meeting pointed out that the need to maintain the plant's leading position in the world with regard to marine engine production is responsible for the fact that very soon some 70 percent of Cegielski combustion engines will be of new, modern design, consume less fuel and weigh less. Representatives of the plant's work force assured the premier that, tapping all hidden production reserves, this year the plant will produce extra goods worth Z14 convertible zlotys for export to the capitalist countries.

Edward Babiuch thanked the Cegielski workers for their selfless work and socioeconomic activities and said that the favorable implementation of the eighth congress program depends on an honest and well-organized performance in every job. We expect production work forces to increase the supply of modern and high quality products to meet the need of the country and export.

The premier also toured the Poznan international trade fair and its "Spring 80" exchanges of goods and studied the proposed supply of footwear, knitted goods and clothing in the second half of 1980. He displayed interest in the efforts of the producers of those goods to increase the supply of products in demand and to bring them more closely in line with the current social needs.

POLITYKA CITES CRITICISM OF POLISH STUDENTS UNION

AU191732 Warsaw POLITIKA in Polish 8 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[From the "At Home" column]

[Text] "Bad" is the title of the editorial article, published by the MAGAZYN STUDENCKI [STUDENTS MAGAZINE], which berates the Socialist Union of Polish Students and accuses it of increasing bureaucracy, periodic hyperactivity, low demands placed on aktivists, doubling the administration in higher schools and so on. "There is a lack of the climate and organizational conditions for a frank and open discussion of the student community's most important problems," the editorial states. "Students fail to show any keen interest in the union, the worst lot of which is not the students' ill-disposed attitude toward it but no attitude at all. Indifference and ignorance are now the predominant features.... We are keenly interested in the country's most important problems. The Socialist Union of Polish Students should tackle the problems that most students regard as genuinely important. The union must not become an apolitical organization, one that provides facilities for discotheques and tourist excursions. Students must not be isolated from life as it is."

MILITIA DRIVE TO PROTECT RAILROAD FREIGHT REPORTED

AU191726 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Mar 80 p 4 AU

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE "SEMAPHORE" DRIVE THE CITIZENS' MILITIA HAS AGAIN CHECKED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ON THE SECURITY OF RAILROAD FREIGHT CARS AND FREIGHT REGARDING BURGLARIES AND THEFTS AND HAS ARRESTED MANY RAILROAD THIEVES.

In 2 days regular militiamen, voluntary militiamen, railroad security guards and state railroad employees checked on 6,125 trains at railroad freight depots and surrounding areas and on the security of almost 210,000 freight cars, including over 18,500 cars carrying valuable mail.

THE FINDINGS OF THOSE CHECKS HAVE CONFIRMED THAT THE SECURITY PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT BURGLARIES OF FREIGHT CARS ARE STILL BELOW EXPECTATIONS AS ATTESTED TO BY THE FACT THAT OVER 2,000 CARS HAD TO BE TAKEN OUT OF THE TRAINS AND THAT ALMOST 9,000 CARS SHOWED SECURITY SHORTCOMINGS. DURING THE DRIVE THE MILITIAMEN CAUGHT 79 THIEVES "REDHANDED," 68 OF THEM WITHIN RAILROAD DEPOTS. IN ADDITION, 274 PEOPLE WHO COMMITTED VARIOUS OFFENSES HAVE BEEN REPORTED TO THE LAY JURISDICTION BODIES.

The "Semaphore" drive is not the first or only drive undertaken by the militia to prevent the breaking into and burglary of railroad cars. LAST YEAR ALONE THE MILITIA FUNCTIONARIES INVESTIGATED ALMOST 1.5 MILLION OFFENSES OF THAT KIND. THE LOSSES INCURRED AMOUNT TO SCORES OF MILLIONS OF ZLOTY EACH YEAR AND SHOW AN UPWARD TREND.

LET US ALSO ADD THAT DURING THE 2-DAY DRIVE THE MILITIAMEN NOTED THAT SCORES OF RAILROADMEN ON DUTY AT DEPOTS WERE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.

BRIEFS

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY SESSION--A session to discuss problems of improving the economic efficiency of the chemical industry and of implementing its 1980 production tasks was held in the Ministry of Chemical Industry on 15 March. Tadeusz Pyka, PZPR Politburo candidate member and vice premier, was present. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Mar 80 p 4 AU]

KIELCE VOIVODSHIP FOOD PRODUCTION--The 15 March Kielce meeting of the voivodship's socioeconomic aktivs from food and farming enterprises and organizations discussed the implementation of food production tasks laid down by the Eighth PZPR Congress resolutions. PZPR Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Zabinski was present. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Mar 80 p 4 AU]

ZAIRE'S MOBUTU CONCLUDES VISIT; SIGNS AGREEMENTS

Visit to Brasov County

AU191415 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 19 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, accompanied by Romanian and Zairian officials, today continued his visit in Brasov County. At the Brasov truck factory, the Zairian president acquainted himself with the enterprise achievements and development prospects, in accordance with the requirements of our national economy. The high-ranking Zairian guest also visited certain Brasov residential areas and then returned to Bucharest in the afternoon.

Conclusion of Official Talks

AU192105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 19 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/3/1980--The official talks between Presidents Ceausescu and Mobutu came to an end in Bucharest, on March 19. They highlighted with satisfaction the positive results of the visit, of the talks conducted, which brought into bold relief the joint determination to give new dimensions to the Romanian-Zairian relations, to develop still more the collaboration between the two countries, bilaterally and in international life. Presidents Ceausescu and Mobutu agreed on furthering the Romanian-Zairian summit dialogue.

Agreements Signed in Bucharest

AU192050 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 19 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Nguza Karl-I-Bond, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Zaire, signed the following documents today: an agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zaire on civil air transportation; a program on implementing the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Executive Council of the Republic of Zaire for 1980-81; and an agreement on radio and television cooperation between the Romanian radio and television and the Zairian radio and television.

Departure of Mobutu

AU200916 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0858 GMT on 20 March begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport of the departure of Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. According to the announcer, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu arrive together, accompanied by "civilian and military officials," diplomats and members of the Zairian Embassy staff.

An honor guard presents arms, and the national anthems of the two countries are played. The reporter notes that the Zairian president takes his leave of President Nicolae Ceausescu and the officials who have come to see him off.

The live relay ends at 0908.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES PZPR SECRETARY WASZCZUK

AU192050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 19 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/3/1980--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, met Jerzy Waszczuk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, who paid a visit to Romania on March 18 and 19, at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

During the talks, they approached questions related to the further development of the relations of collaboration established between the R.C.P. and the P.U.W.P., between the two countries and peoples, in the spirit of the meetings and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Edward Gierek, as well as some aspects of the current international situation.

DPRK AMBASSADOR AWARDS DISTINCTIONS TO ENGINEERS

AU200920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 20 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/3/1980--On Wednesday, the Bucharest Embassy of the DPR of Korea was the venue of a ceremony during which orders and medals conferred by the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were handed over to Romanian experts that had participated in building the polyacrylonitrilic yarn factory within the chemical combine of the youth in the Nam Hyn locality.

On handing over the medals, In-Ha Sin, ambassador of the DPR of Korea, thanked the Romanian engineers, workers and technicians for the efforts they had made for building and commissioning the new factory, for their contribution to strengthening the Romanian-Korean collaboration.

The festivity was attended by Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Adrian Stoica, deputy minister of the chemical industry, and Gheorghe Nestorescu, secretary of state, the Ministry of Machine Building Industry.

MATHEMATICIAN GHEORGHE MIHOC ELECTED ACADEMY PRESIDENT

AU192106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 19 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/3/1980--The well-known Romanian mathematician academician Gheorghe Mihoc was elected president of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania during its general assembly of March 19.

Born on July 7, 1906 at Braila Gheorghe Mihoc graduated the Bucharest Faculty of Sciences (1928). He received his doctor's degree in statistical and actuarial sciences in Rome (1930), and in mathematics in Bucharest (1934).

The new president of the academy made a remarkable contribution to the assertion on the Romanian mathematical school. His scientific work is materialized in numerous books, especially in the theory of probability and mathematical statistics published in Bucharest and abroad. They are significant both by their renewing and synthetical character.

He elaborated together with academician Octav Onicescu "The Theory of Complete Chains" having important applications in psychology as it is the basis of the theory of (?intuition).

TITO'S BLEEDING 'ALMOST STOPPED'; HEALTH STILL 'VERY GRAVE'

LD201126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

["Bulletin on State of Health of Josip Broz Tito, President of the Republic"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Ljubljana--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito's bleeding has almost stopped. The pneumonia shows signs of abating. However, the general state of health of the comrade president continues to be very grave. Intensive treatment is continuing.

LISBON NEWSPAPER ARTICLE ON SFRY-BULGARIA RELATIONS CRITICIZED

LD132326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1826 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 13 (TANJUG)--The Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia daily BORBA today categorically condemns an untrue-to-fact and tendentious article published by the DIARIO DE LISBOA, a daily close to the Communist Party of Portugal, on Yugoslavia's alleged claims towards neighbouring Bulgaria. What the DIARIO DE LISBOA writes in the article, BORBA sets out, "in elementary coarseness and political substance is the ultimate in manipulation".

In the article, the Portuguese daily writes that Yugoslavia's claims towards Bulgaria derive from Yugoslavia's stand toward neighbours and that "Yugoslavia and not peaceable Bulgaria, destabilizes mutual relations". In the article, the Portuguese daily writes also that Yugoslavia, by reinforcing its claims, wants to divert attention from its latent internal problems.

It is in all likelihood of no avail to draw the Portuguese daily's attention to the fact that certain contradictions in Yugoslav and Bulgarian views on the development of good-neighbour relations are less a result of their different concepts of the question of the position of nationality groups and more a consequence of their different concepts and implementation of the basic principles of international cooperation, of the principles of equality and independence in the position and development of each country.

In the article, the DIARIO DE LISBOA also neglects the fundamental fact that Bulgaria for long and persistently negates the existence of an entire nation, the Macedonian nation, and that official Sofia also persistently negates the existence of the Macedonian nationality group in Bulgaria and in so doing hinders good-neighbour relations, BORBA writes. "The reality, however, means very little to the Portuguese daily", BORBA adds.

In conclusion, BORBA writes that the Portuguese daily close to the Communist Party of Portugal and Portuguese communists, who stand behind the anti-Yugoslav intrigue, must be reminded of past experiences which unequivocally show how hard core one-sidedness is always paid for by the one who shares in it, as the DIARIO DE LISBOA has, in fact, just recently.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

AU192220 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Moscow, 16 March, TANJUG--The delegation of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] led by its President Mika Spiljak has concluded a friendly visit to the Soviet Union, which it visited at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR. In addition to Mika Spiljak, the delegation consisted of Emil Dobardzic, president of the republican Council of the Trade Unions of Montenegro, and Josip Franic and Radoslav Roso, member of the Council of the CTUY. Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, also participated in the talks.

In the 2-day talks between the trade union delegations of the two countries led by President Mika Spiljak and Chairman Aleksey Shibayev, reports were set forth on the basic directions of activities of the Yugoslav and the Soviet trade unions. In an atmosphere of mutual respect and friendship the successful development of bilateral trade union cooperation and an exchange of views was carried out on questions pertaining to the international trade union movement, particularly on the holding of a world trade union conference on problems of world development in Belgrade at the end of next month.

President Spiljak, Chairman Shibayev and members of the two delegations agreed that in the future the trade unions of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union will also inform each other about their activities and experiences in building socialism and communism, as well as about problems that are directly connected with the struggle for peace and for a relaxation of international tension, the development and strengthening of cooperation among trade unions of different orientations and the solidarity with the struggle of the working people in the capitalist countries and the developing countries for a better life and social progress.

In the Moscow talks confidence was expressed that the visit of the delegation of the Yugoslav trade unions to the Soviet Union will contribute to the further development of trade union cooperation and to a strengthening of relations between the two countries. President Spiljak and Chairman Shibayev also indicated these directions of activities of the trade union organizations of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, while speaking to the Moscow aktiv of trade union workers.

On this occasion, the trade union newspaper TRUD carries Mika Spiljak's assessment that Yugoslav-Soviet relations are based on mutual agreements on deepening cooperation between the two countries and on the principles adopted in the talks between Tito and Brezhnev.

During their visit to Moscow members of the delegation of the CTUY Council visited the Leninski Komsomol automobile factory and toured sports and other projects of the Olympic games which will be held in the Soviet capital this summer.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ENDS ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

AU190947 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 19 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Belgrade, March 19 (BTA correspondent)--The two-day official visit of the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, to Yugoslavia ended here yesterday. During the talks with Mr Metod Rotar, federal secretary of foreign trade, bilateral economic and trade relations were discussed which, according to a general estimate, are developing along ascending lines.

The implementation of the trade protocol on 1979, its chief development trends for this year and the initiatives for a further expansion of trade, industrial joint production, specialization and long-term economic cooperation between the two neighbouring socialist countries have been discussed during the talks. Both ministers gave a positive assessment to the state and prospects of bilateral economic relations.

Bulgaria and Yugoslavia exchange successfully goods important for the national economies of each country: metals, chemicals, machines and installations. At the same time Bulgarian enterprises take part in the construction of the aluminium works near Mostar, and of hothouses, storehouses and other complete plants in Yugoslavia. The two countries established industrial joint production of special freight cars, electric and motor trucks and washing machines.

During the talks attention was paid in particular to the long-term forms of economic cooperation: the industrial joint production and specialization between Bulgarian and Yugoslav companies and corporations. Discussed were also some concrete projects to this effect in mechanical engineering, shipbuilding, power generation, chemical industry, metallurgy, electronics, transport, construction. Considered were the questions of the traditional successful cooperation in the border areas between the two countries.

Mr Khristov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, was received by Mr Zvone Dragan, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. Views on the possibilities for further expansion of bilateral economic cooperation in the forthcoming five-year period were exchanged at the meeting. Mr Khristov had also talks with Mr Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of market and prices, who is chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav government commission on economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation. At Mr Khristov's meeting with Mr Ilija Vakic, chairman of the Federal Chamber of Economy, questions of cooperation between the two economic chambers were touched upon, as well as the participation of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in specialized exhibitions and international fairs.

Upon the end of the visit of the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade to Yugoslavia confidence was expressed by the two sides that the comprehensive business talks and the concrete initiatives outlined will contribute to the further development of reciprocally profitable economic relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

PRC SICHUAN DELEGATION'S VISIT CONTINUES

More on Slovenia Talks

AU191836 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Ljubljana--Cooperation between our country and the PRC, or rather between the LCY and the PRC [as published] is developing favorably, particularly after President Tito's visit to China and Hua Guofeng's visit to Yugoslavia.

That was stressed in the talks that were held in Ljubljana yesterday by Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, and members of the delegation of China's Sichuan Province, led by Lu Dadong, governor of the Sichuan Provincial Government and member of the CCP Central Committee.

During the talks mutual desire was expressed that the future contacts, or rather a better acquaintance with the specific traits of development and systems of both countries and their societies, should continue to be the basis for a broader concrete cooperation in various fields.

It was particularly stressed that possibilities, or rather interests, exist for a greater cooperation between Sichuan Province and the associated labor of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

The delegation from the Chinese province is paying a visit of several days to the SFRY at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

Visit to Enterprises

LD192259 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Krusevac--The delegation of the People's Government of the PRC Sichuan Province today visited the Prva Petoletka hydraulics and pneumatics works in Trstenik and the Crvena Zastava forestry-industry combine in Krusevac.

The delegation was headed by Lu Dadong, head of the People's Government of Sichuan Province and members of the CCP Central Committee.

Discussions in Bosnia-Hercegovina

LD192300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--A part of the Chinese delegation, headed by the chairman of the administrative committee for import and export of Sichuan Province, Chong Guanqin, visited several places and organizations of associated labor in Bosnia-Hercegovina. On this occasion the members of the delegation had discussions with representatives of work organizations about possibilities for economic cooperation. The Chinese delegation showed particular interest in cooperation and joint appearance in other markets in the field of building and designing of all kinds of construction projects (high-rise building, low building, bridge building, building of major hydrosystems and economic projects). In this field of cooperation Chinese partners could provide a large number of workers and experts. Great interest was also shown in purchasing caterpillar tractors produced by Bratstvo of Novi Travnik and in cooperation in the field of the final processing of timber.

It was agreed to hold further talks between organizations of associated labor in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Chinese partner in order to assess the broader possibilities for future cooperation and exchange of goods. In this connection note was taken of the existence on both sides both of interest and of possibilities for far greater cooperation.

Meeting With Montenegrin Official

LD192301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Titograd--Dr Milorad Stanojevic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, today received the members of the delegation of China's Sichuan Province, headed by Chong Guanqin, chairman of the administrative committee for import and export, and had a long conversation with them. The members of the Chinese delegation today visited the Radoja Dakic building machinery works in Titograd, the Kosuta footwear factory and the Obod electrical works at Cetinje. In the afternoon the visitors from China had talks in the Economic Chamber of Montenegro with representatives of the economic organizations of the republic.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION, FRENCH COMMISSION VIEW DETENTE

LD191920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Great similarity or identity of views on the key questions of contemporary world and international relations, which are increasingly burdened by bloc confrontations and policies from the positions of force, was evident in today's talks between the delegations of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and the Commission for Foreign Policy of the French Parliament. The delegations are led by Nijaz Dizdarevic, president of the Committee for Foreign Affairs, and Maurice Couve de Murville, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Policy of the French Parliament.

Both sides expressed concern that instead of old crises in the world being solved new ones have appeared in recent times and that the great powers in their increasing attempts to expand their spheres of interest are not even refraining from military interventions, justifying them as "protection of their own vital interests."

It was emphasized that further continuation and expansion of detente is necessary to prevent bloc confrontations from reaching the point of no return. The Yugoslav side in this connection also emphasized the need for the democratization of detente in order to make it a universal and inseparable process of lessening tension between all countries in the future. Up to now this has been a system of agreement between superpowers because of which every confrontation between them has caused great shock and crises.

During the talks, great attention was also paid to the activity of the nonalined countries, based on the original principles and aims of the policy and movement for nonalinement, especially in the present international situation. The role of Yugoslavia, and especially of President Tito, in the activities of the nonalined movement as an independent, autonomous and nonbloc factor was highly assessed.

Apart from Couve de Murville, the following deputies of the French Parliament took part in the talks: Luis Odru, Charles Ehrmann, Paul Duraffour and Jean-Pierre Mevellec. Yves Pagniez, French ambassador in Belgrade, also took part. Apart from Nijaz Dizdarevic, the following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, and Ilija Topaloski, chairman of the Yugoslav group of the interparliamentary union, both members of the Committee for Foreign Affairs; Asan Kerim and Mirko Zlender, members of the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Gorica Sokolovic and Feher Kalman, members of the Committee for Foreign Affairs; and Vladeta Zunic and Dr Dragutin Micovic, officials of the Committee for Foreign Affairs.

After the talks, which will continue this afternoon, the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, Nijaz Dizdarevic, gave a dinner in honor of the French guests during which the host and the guest exchanged brief toasts.

The present development of relations and constant dialog between Yugoslavia and France, Dizdarevic said on this occasion, are part of the efforts of the two countries to contribute to the development of mutual relations as well as to a better climate in the international relations. I wish to emphasize, he said, that what (?makes our cooperation) solid is contained in the principles on which this cooperation is based, principles established by Presidents Tito and Giscard d'Estaing during their meetings in recent years. Within the framework of these principles, Dizdarevic emphasized, the long tradition of friendly relations between our peoples also assumes its full significance. Thanking his host, Couve de Murville emphasized the satisfaction that the positions of the two delegations on the most important questions are, in the main, identical, which, he said, also encourages further development of cooperation.

Apart from the participants in the talks, the dinner was also attended by Stana Tomasevic and Mihajlo Javorski, president and vice president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly respectively, and officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the French Embassy.

Further on Talks

LD192256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2028 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The talks this afternoon between the delegations of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and the Commission for Foreign Policy of the French Parliament, led by Nijaz Dizdarevic and Maurice Couve de Murville, were dominated by questions of European security and cooperation, as well as by the preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Madrid.

France and Yugoslavia, it was said on this occasion, suffered very badly during the two world wars and are therefore vitally interested in the security of the European continent. They will not spare any effort for constantly promoting cooperation and good relations in Europe.

This is the reason why both sides agree on the need to make maximum efforts, in spite of the existing difficulties, to insure success at the Madrid meeting. In this connection, it was emphasized that the Fourth European Parliamentary Conference, due to be held in Brussels in May, was of no little importance. It was noted with satisfaction that the Yugoslav group of the interparliamentary union, which strived for the conference of European parliaments to be held before the Madrid meeting, enjoyed the full support of the French interparliamentary group in this.

The Yugoslav side also informed the French delegation about preparations for the meeting of the representatives of the parliaments of European nonalined and neutral countries which will be held in Bern within the next few days and which will also be attended by Spain as the organizer of the forthcoming meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The representatives of the French Parliament spoke in greater detail about their country's initiative to convene the European conference on disarmament. As is known, Yugoslavia accepted this idea as a serious step in the efforts to find a solution to the problems of disarmament.

Within the context of the development of cooperation in Europe, both sides confirmed their satisfaction with the agreement reached between Yugoslavia and the EEC. In this connection, it was emphasized that the achievement of this agreement did not mean that all problems had been solved between Yugoslavia and the EEC. To this end, several proposals were put forward in connection with trade exchange and scientific-technical cooperation in order to reduce Yugoslavia's payment deficit in relation to France. Other questions linked with the further promotion of friendly relations were also discussed.

During the exchange of views on individual hotbeds of crisis in the world, both delegations confirmed the stands formulated by the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and France, Vrhovec and Francois-Poncet, during their meeting in Belgrade last February. In addition to this, the recently declared stand by French President Giscard d'Estaing on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and on the participation of the PLO in the solution of the Middle East crisis was mutually assessed as an enormous contribution to the solution of problems in the Middle East.

EGYPTIAN ENERGY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS BELGRADE

LD192306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2006 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Egyptian delegation led by Mustafa Kamal Sabri, minister of electricity and energy, which visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council, left Belgrade tonight after a 6-day visit. The delegation held talks with Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry.

During the delegation's stay in Yugoslavia, the subcommittee for energy of the Yugoslav-Egyptian mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation held its second regular session and considered the possibilities for and agreed on the forms of bilateral cooperation in the field of energy.

The Egyptian delegation led by Minister Sabri visited some leading producers of energy equipment and some planning and contracting organizations in Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina.

'USTASHI TERRORISTS' RESPONSIBLE FOR NEW YORK YUGOBANK BLAST

LD180956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0905 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] New York, March 28 (TANJUG)--A time bomb went off at the entrance to the Yugoslav Bank branch office on the 5th Avenue at eleven o'clock here yesterday morning. The bomb must have been planted by anti-Yugoslav Ustashi terrorists because a letter signed by an Ustashi terrorist gang was found on the site, the New York correspondent of the Belgrade BORBA dispatched. Heavy material damage was done, but fortunately there were no casualties.

The strong blast broke down the entrance door and all of the outside wall. The next-door premises of U.S. firms were also damaged.

The clerks of the Yugobank were in their office at the moment of explosion, but none of them was hurt.

SERBIA'S VLASKALIC VIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION, STABILITY

AU192235 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Dusan Drazic and Velisa Krsmanovic report on speech by Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, at a session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia in Belgrade on 14 March]

[Excerpts] Regarding the current and future activity of the League of Communists in the field of struggle to stabilize the economy, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic said at today's session, one must bear in mind that more stable economic trends can be achieved solely under the conditions of the most consistent functioning of all institutions of our self-managing system. Every political approach and every practical solution, Vlaskalic added, which would even at least temporarily suspend parts of the system in the struggle to stabilize and postpone the struggle for the further development of the system of economic operations on self-managing foundations would lead to dangerous mistakes which would not yield economic results, but which would lead to a strengthening of hybridity in our system of economic operations and would represent a source of social contradictions.

Income Vital Orientation

All of us must tackle the struggle for economic stabilization in the most concrete manner possible, Vlaskalic stressed, according to the task and responsibility that we all have, proceeding from the needs and demands for the indispensable further development of the self-managing system. In this connection, the vital orientation in operations must be directed toward income and an increase in income, because our current criticism of all kinds of consumption is not directed at consumption as such, nor are prospects limited to reduced consumption. Our criticism is directed at excessive consumption, at consumption which exceeds the plan's material possibilities and available income, consumption nurtured by inflation, an increase in prices and debts abroad. For this reason the bringing of consumption within the framework of available income is not a reduction of consumption, but rather a destruction of all illusions that it is possible to spend more than is created.

Our entire system of operations, as well as the political system as a whole, calls for responsibility and responsible behavior and decisionmaking. In the same extent in which democracy in discussions, in expressing pluralism of interests, decisions and coordination of views are developing, to the same extent the responsibility for implementing what has been decided and agreed upon must develop simultaneously. Without the latter, the first cannot develop and be asserted.

Responsibility for Decisions

The role of the leading organs and men is important in these fields; the influence on economic and political decisions great and the sum of information, too. For this reason it is first necessary to insist on the authority of the leading organs and men, on their stability in activity within the established rights and obligations, on the one hand, and on their responsibility for proposals, tasks, decisions, positions and initiatives, on the other. When economic stabilization is involved, we need a creative and responsible cadre on leading posts that will work firmly on implementing the adopted policy and on the course of strengthening the self-managing relations.

In our work and discussions on our programs or work and on directing political activity, particularly proceeding from the present conditions in which we live and work, primarily from the strained and unfavorable international situation and also from our concern for Comrade Tito's health, we must constantly bear in mind the overall state in our society. We must insure a normal and stable functioning of our social system. The past months have demonstrated the high political awareness and unity of our working people, their moral firmness and strong patriotism. They also demonstrated on this occasion their great love and respect for Comrade Tito and the vitality and capability of all parts of our sociopolitical system to adapt itself to changed conditions of the international situation and to function in a stable manner.

KOLISEVSKI CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION ON FOREIGN POLICY, AMNESTY

LD191544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Vice President Lazar Kolisevski. The Presidency examined the report of the Federal Council for International Relations on the state of and tendencies of development of the international situation, and on the directions of Yugoslavia's activity on the international level. The opening report was delivered by Milos Minic, president of the Federal Council for International Relations.

The proposal of Josip Vhovec, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, relating to the appointment of heads of SFRY diplomatic missions abroad was examined at the session. A decision was adopted on the amnesty of a certain number of convicted persons, and the report on the work of the SFRY Presidency Amnesty Commission in 1979 was adopted. Other issues within the constitutional competence of the SFRY Presidency were also reviewed at the session. The presidents of the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces, and the highest-ranking federal officials took part in the session.

SAWPY CONFERENCE PROPOSES OFFICIALS, VIEWS CADRE POLICY

LD191528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At consultations carried out in the republics and provinces and in the organs and organizations of the federation, full agreement was reached that Todd Kurtovic should be proposed as president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, with a 1-year mandate.

Kosta Nadj was also proposed as president of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR], and Vjera Kovacevic, as president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women of Yugoslavia. Agreement was also reached on the proposal of Istvan Rajcan for the post of secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference for a 2-year term; and of Tone Turnher for the post of SUBNOR secretary.

These proposals also gained support at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Coordinating Committee for Cadre Policy in the federation, which was chaired by Marin Cetinic, vice president of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

The committee members also examined the first version of the text of the social agreement addendum on cadre policy in the federation. Since this is only the beginning of the debate on this document, and since there will be more discussion on it in the republics and provinces, a number of comments were stressed in connection with the principles involved which should facilitate the practical realization of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility.

It was noted that the agreement should stress in a more positive way the responsibility of the membership of sociopolitical organizations in the election of functionaries. In this way the public nature of the work and collective decisionmaking will find greater expression. In the same way, the election of all current chairmen should be such as to guarantee that in the course of 8 years, people from all republics and provinces are elected.

Stressed in the debate was the opinion that the concept of sociopolitical suitability should not be introduced into the agreement but that criteria should be elaborated in order to insure that a suitable person fills the respective post. The regulations relating to the election of young people and women to forums and organs must also be defined more precisely in the sense that their implementation should primarily become the obligation of the electoral base. It is illogical to make the criticism that, for instance, there are few women in the SFRY Assembly if there are as few of them in local communities, assemblies, municipalities and so forth.

All participants advocated the consistent application of the principle of rotation of people in individual functions, both "horizontally" and "vertically."

The question of whether the republics and provinces should or should not be signatories of the social agreement on cadre policy in the federation remains to be resolved.

OSIJEK CONFERS HONORARY CITIZENSHIP ON BAKARIC

LD191302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Osijek--Delegates at a joint session of all chambers of the Osijek Municipal Assembly today unanimously adopted the decision conferring the title of honorary citizen of the Osijek municipality on Dr Vladimir Bakaric. The title was conferred as a sign of recognition for his exceptional overall contribution to the formation and development of self-managing, socialist nonalined Yugoslavia, and in particular for his great personal contribution to the modern development of agriculture and the economy of the Osijek municipality, and for developing its socioeconomic relations.

An appropriate medallion and charter of honorary citizen of the Osijek municipality will be presented to Dr Vladimir Bakaric next month, on the occasion of the festivities marking the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Osijek.